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SCHOOL YEAR 1949-1950

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THE BULLETIN OF THE BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

MAY 1950 VOL. XXVI NUMBER FOUR SCHOOL YEAR 1949-1950

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BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE—1949-1950—FIFTY-SEVENTH SCHOOL YEAR

Program issued —**March 17, 1950, 5 P.M.**
Submission due —**March 21, 1950, 9 A.M.**
Judgment will be held—**March 30, 1950**

THE WHITNEY WARREN PRIZES — A FOREIGN TRADE ZONE

Author—Colonel Glenn S. Reeves, New York

Colonel Glenn S. Reeves obtained his degree in Civil Engineering from the Rensselear Polytechnic Institute in 1916. For a number of years he was engineer of the border development for the Port of Authority and prepared reports for foreign trade zone for Port of Newark, City of Elizabeth, and Port of New York. He has seen active service in both World Wars. Following his transfer to the Reserve Corps, he returned to the Planning Bureau of the Port of New York Authority.

A. General Information

To expedite and encourage foreign commerce, Congress has authorized the establishment of foreign trade zones (sometimes erroneously referred to as free ports) in ports of entry of the United States.

B. Definition

A Foreign Trade zone is an isolated, enclosed and policed area under the supervision of a designated board of Federal officials, operated as a public utility by a corporation in or adjacent to a port of entry, without resident population, into which goods may be delivered, stored and subjected to certain specified manipulation operations. It is furnished with the necessary facilities for loading and unloading, for storing goods and for shipping them by land and water. If shipped to foreign points, the goods may leave the restricted trade zone without payment of duties and without the intervention of customs officials, except under certain conditions. Such products cannot, of course, leave the trade zone for domestic use or consumption without full compliance with existing laws. Goods may not be manufactured nor formally exhibited in such an area. The area is subject equally with adjacent regions to all the laws relating to public health, vessel inspection, postal service, immigration and to the supervision of all Federal agencies having jurisdiction in ports of entry.

The function of such a zone is to facilitate trans-shipment and reconsignment of foreign and domestic merchandise. The zone alone cannot create commerce. Foreign and domestic merchandise of every description may, without being subject to the customs laws of the United States, be brought into the zone where the operator prepares such merchandise (which may require storing, assembling, distribution, sorting, cleaning, repacking, grading or mixing with other foreign or domestic merchandise) for entry either into the customs territory of the United States or for trans-shipment or reconsignment to other world-wide markets.

C. The Problem

This problem is presented for the development of a plan for a foreign trade zone to be located on the ship channel at the port of entry shown on the attached sketch. Emphasis is to be on the arrangement of transit sheds, warehouses, highways and rail facilities needed to receive, store, process or manipulate and trans-ship an annual traffic of 1,000,000 tons* of foreign and domestic waterborne merchandise and an additional 100,000 tons originating from the highways and railroads leading into the zone.

D. Pertinent Information

a) Waterway
This port of entry is an inland harbor located on a ship channel leading directly to the sea. The channel is approximately 350' in width and has been dredged to 36 feet so that it will accommodate the usual deep sea cargo vessels, capacity of 3,000 to 4,000 net tons, length between 450 to 500 feet, width 50 to 70 feet, and which when loaded have a draft of 30 feet. At the head of the channel is a turning basin approximately 1,100 feet in diameter, which is of sufficient size to permit these cargo vessels to turn around before putting out to sea. The maximum tidal range at this port is about 1.0 feet. Across the channel and turning basin is the existing general port with its wharves, transit sheds, warehouses and cargo handling facilities. These are not a part of this problem.

b) Location
The foreign trade zone is to be located in the area (shown on the attached sketch) across from the existing port. Three bulkheads, 1,350', 800', and 750' long respectively, have been constructed and the plot has been filled and compacted, ready to receive buildings and other facilities needed for the development of the foreign trade zone.

c) Railroads and Highways
Highways on the north and west lead into the industrial section of a large city. There are two principal rail facilities—one the local Public Belt Railway, and the other a major Trunk Line Railroad, available to the area (see sketch). These transportation facilities should be extended into the zone.

d) Foreign and Domestic Merchandise Tonnage
The estimated annual foreign and domestic merchandise, which would use the waterway, dock and other transportation facilities of the zone, is 1,100,000 tons. This tonnage falls into three general categories:

---

*NOTE: Wherever the term "ton" is used in the program it may be taken as roughly equivalent to 100 cubic feet.

1. Approximately 400,000 tons of foreign merchandise in transit, trans-shipment and re-export status which would normally be unloaded to transit sheds on the dock and held for more favorable market. It would then be reloaded for re-export to foreign countries or shipped to some other United States port of entry. This tonnage requires temporary storage and facilities for reassemblying and re-marking.

2. Another 600,000 tons of foreign merchandise which is to be prepared or manipulated and otherwise treated in accordance with the type of operations (no manufacturing) permitted under the Federal Regulations for the operation of a zone, for sale either in the United States or foreign markets. That tonnage for United States consumption would then be entered into the customs territory of the United States, either at this port or some other port, and the remainder re-exported to some other foreign country. This tonnage requires storage and space for these varied manipulations to prepare it for the markets.

3. There would be an additional 100,000 tons of domestic merchandise received directly into the zone for mixing with the foreign merchandise. This tonnage can be expected to arrive by truck or railroad car and must be unloaded and conveniently stored for the manipulation operations of the zone.

4. A summary of this tonnage by source and destination is as follows:

Inbound Tonnage		
Waterborne		
Requiring storage		600,000 tons
In Transit		400,000 tons
Domestic		
Rail	75,000 tons	
Truck	25,000 tons	100,000 tons
		1,100,000 tons
Outbound Tonnage		
Waterborne		
From Storage		100,000 tons
In Transit		400,000 tons
To U. S. Customs Territory		
By Rail		450,000 tons
By Truck		150,000 tons
		1,100,000 tons

e) Port Facilities

The facilities ordinarily found at ports for handling merchandise to and from ships are railroad spurs on the bulkhead aprons between the bulkhead and transit sheds or warehouses; highway loading terminals; gantry cranes to assist loading and unloading operations to and from the ship, transit shed or warehouse. It frequently happens that the ship's tackle is used to transfer cargo from the shiphold direct to either the first or second story of transit sheds or warehouses without the use of gantry or other cranes. The transit shed is, as the name indicates, ordinarily a single or double-deck covered shed where merchandise may be stored for short periods, whereas warehouses are multiple-story buildings designed for storage of cargo and merchandise for longer periods. Efficiency of operation of the zone dictates that these port facilities be located with respect to each other so as to require a minimum of movement of merchandise for each operation, from the time the cargo arrives until it has been prepared for shipment out of the zone.

E. Essential Requirements:

1. Administrative area for such services as customs, immigration guards, postal, public health and vessel inspection (No living quarters). 10,000 sq. ft.
2. Security barrier 10' high around the zone, with gates for rail, truck and pedestrian entrance.
3. Berthing space: Outbound 125 ships per year
   Inbound 250 ships per year
   Ships stay in port an average of 2 to 3 days. It can be assumed that traffic is evenly distributed throughout the year.
4. Transit sheds—1,000,000 sq. ft. gross †
5. Warehouse—1,500,000 sq. ft. gross †
6. Manipulation space—100,000 sq. ft. gross †
7. Railroad sidings, spurs and yards:
   Inbound 3,000* cars per year
   Outbound 18,000* cars per year
   Cars stay in the zone an average of one to two days.
8. Truck highways and parking area:
   Inbound 3,500 trucks* per year
   Outbound 20,000 trucks* per year
   Trucks stay in the zone an average of less than half a day.
9. Open storage—500,000 sq. ft.
10. Cold storage — 5,000 sq. ft.
11. Power Plant — 7,500 sq. ft.

NOTES: † * If multiple story buildings are used, clear heights of 12'0" should be maintained.
*25 tons mixed merchandise per car; 7½ tons per truck.

REQUIRED: (sheet size 31" x 40")

1. A key map, same size as the attached cut, to give a picture of highway and railroad extensions and connections required to serve the zone.
2. A site plan at the scale of one inch equals 100 feet, of the foreign trade zone area itself showing proposed layout of highway, railways, structures, parking areas and security fence all in block form, each clearly labeled by name.
3. A bird's eye perspective showing the proposed foreign trade zone viewed from the north.

The text of the program must be kept confidential before the exercise.

Failure to comply with the requirements as stated in the Circular of Information for 1949-1950 shall exclude drawing from judgment. Copy will be sent on request.

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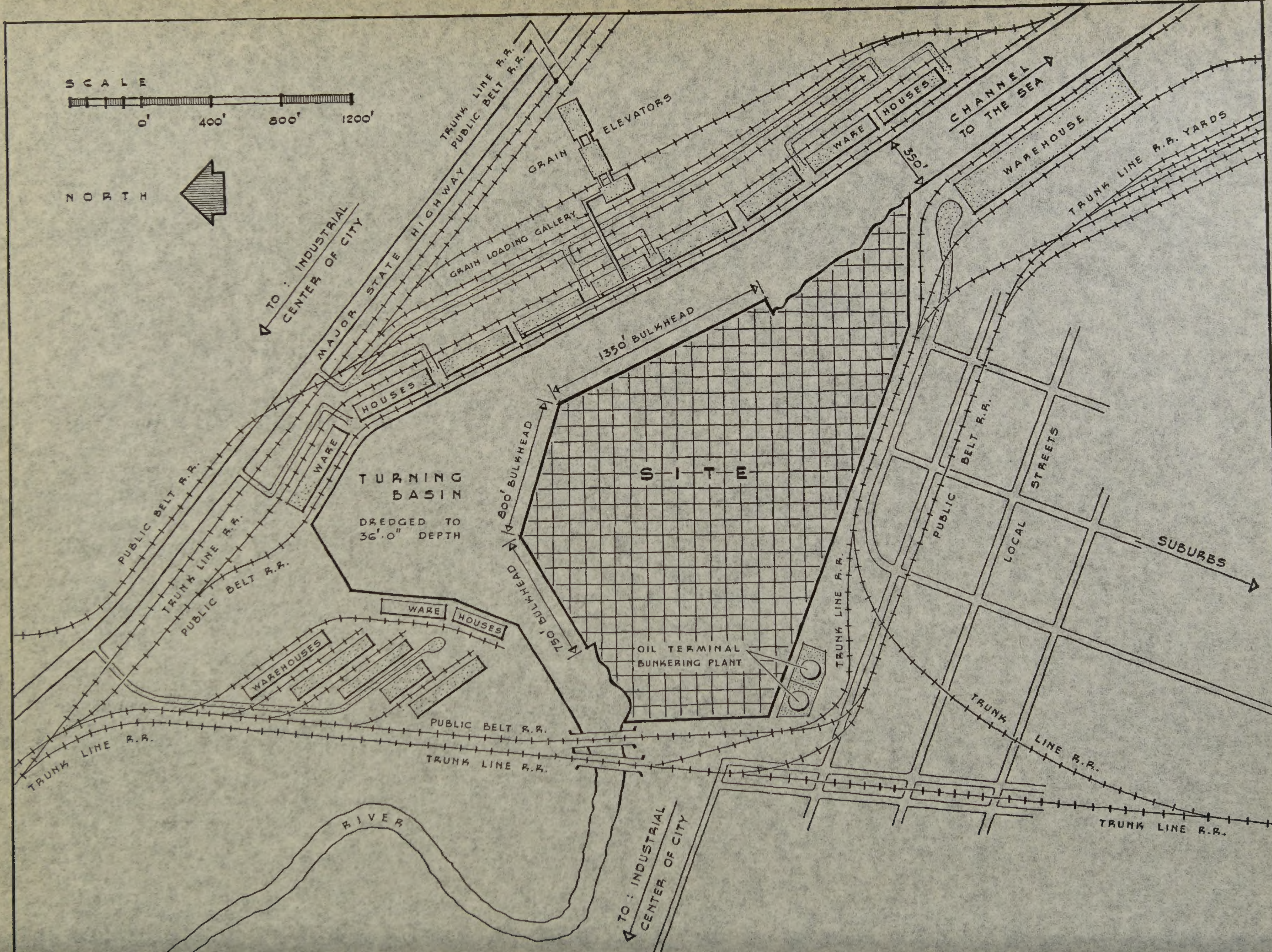
SCALE
0'
400'
800'
1200'
NORTH
TO: INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF CITY
MAJOR STATE HIGHWAY
TRUNK LINE R.R.
PUBLIC BELT R.R.
GRAIN ELEVATORS
GRAIN LOADING GALLERY
WARE HOUSES
CHANNEL TO THE SEA
350'
WAREHOUSE
TRUNK LINE R.R. YARDS
1350' BULKHEAD
800' BULKHEAD
750' BULKHEAD
TURNING BASIN
DREDGED TO 36'-0" DEPTH
S-I-T-E
PUBLIC BELT R.R.
TRUNK LINE R.R.
PUBLIC BELT R.R.
WARE HOUSES
HOUSES
WARE
WAREHOUSES
PUBLIC BELT R.R.
TRUNK LINE R.R.
TRUNK LINE R.R.
OIL TERMINAL BUNKERING PLANT
TRUNK LINE R.R.
PUBLIC BELT R.R.
LOCAL STREETS
SUBURBS
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TRUNK LINE R.R.
RIVER
TO: INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF CITY

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THE WHITNEY WARREN PRIZES
A FOREIGN TRADE ZONE
AUTHOR - COLONEL GLENN S. REEVES, NEW YORK

JURY OF AWARD- MARCH 30, 1950

JONATHAN BUTLER
GEORGE DOCZI
ARTHUR S. DOUGLASS, JR.
HERBERT A. MAGOON
COLONEL S. REEVES
JEDD S. REISNER
JOHN A. THOMPSON
MARCEL VILLANUEVA

PARTICIPANTS:

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY HERBERT A. MAGOON

CONCEDING THAT THIS WAS A VERY DIFFICULT PROBLEM, IT WAS NEVERTHELESS AN EXCELLENT EXERCISE IN ORGANIZING THE MOST IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS OF A LARGE SCALE PROJECT. THE JURY IN MAKING ITS AWARDS ATTEMPTED TO DETERMINE THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THESE ELEMENTS AND BY SO DOING, ELIMINATE THE PROBLEMS THAT HAD MISSED THE MAJOR POINTS. IT WAS DECIDED THAT FIRST CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE FULL USE OF THE BULKHEAD FOR BERTHING OF SHIPS, AS IT WAS STATED THAT THE SHIPS WOULD ATAY IN THE AREA ONLY TWO OR THREE DAYS AND IT WAS BELIEVED THAT IT WOULD BE UN-ECONOMIC TO FORCE A SHIP TO TIE UP WHILE AWAITING A BERTH. THUS THE SCHEMES WHICH NULLIFIED THE USE OF ONE OF THE BERTHS WERE PLACED AT A DISADVANTAGE AS COMPARED TO SCHEMES WHICH MADE MORE OF THE ELEMENT

NEXT IN CONSIDERATION WAS THE LOCATION OF THE MANIPULATION AREAS WITHIN THE BUILDINGS. A LARGE PART OF THE WORK WHICH TRANSPIRES IN THIS AREA CONSISTS OF UP-GRADING OR DOWN-GRADING, CLEANING, REPACKAGING AND OTHERWISE PREPARING FOR RESHIPMENT ARTICLES BROUGHT TO THE AREA IN BULK OR VICE-VERSA, BROUGHT IN SMALL PACKAGES AND BULKED FOR SHIPMENT. IT WAS THEREFORE THOUGHT THAT THE MANIPULATION AREAS SHOULD BE REASONABLY ACCESSIBLE TO THE WHARF AND SOMEWHERE BETWEEN THIS POINT AND STORAGE, AS A PART OF THIS MATERIAL MUST GO FROM THIS AREA TO DEAD STORAGE WHILE OTHER PARTS WOULD BE STORED FOR A TIME IN TRANSIT SHEDS AND THEN RE-HANDLED BY ONE OF THE THREE FACILITIES, BOAT, RAIL, OR TRUCK. EASY FACILITY FOR HANDLING GOODS WITH A MINIMUM OF MOVEMENT HORIZONTAL OR VERTICAL WAS CONSIDERED IMPORTANT. ACCESSIBILITY OF STORAGE YARDS FOR LOADED RAILROAD CARS WAS CONSIDERED IMPORTANT. IT WAS DECIDED THAT THE ADMINISTRATION FUNCTION SHOULD BEST BE LOCATED NEAR THE TRUCK GATE AS THIS GATE WOULD DEMAND MORE OFTEN AND MORE RAPID ATTENTION THAN THE RAILROAD GATE. IT WAS THOUGHT THAT THE RAILWAY GATE WOULD ALSO REQUIRE CONTROL AND THAT FURTHER CONTROL WOULD BE NECESSARY AT EACH OF THE DOCKS; BUT THAT THIS LAST WOULD BE TAKEN CARE OF WITHIN THE ADJACENT BUILDINGS AND NEED NOT BE NOTED ON THE PLAN. GOOD CIRCULATION FOR BOTH TRUCKS AND RAILROADS WAS CONSIDERED NECESSARY.

THE DESIGN WHICH WAS AWARDED THE FIRST PRIZE, BY E.F.NEAL OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, WAS CONSIDERED AN ALMOST IDEAL SOLUTION FOR THIS PROJECT. SOME QUESTION WAS RAISED AS TO WHETHER THE TRANSIT SHEDS SHOWN ON THE DIAGONAL

BERTH SHOULD HAVE HAD A DIRECT CONNECTION WITH THE WAREHOUSES. IT WAS HOWEVER, CONSIDERED A POSSIBLE INTERPRETATION OF THE PROGRAM THAT THE 100,000 TONS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE TO BE RECEIVED DIRECTLY INTO THE ZONE FOR MIXING WITH FOREIGN MERCHANDISE MIGHT NOT REQUIRE ANYTHING MORE THAN TRANSIT STORAGE, AND IT WAS NOT CONSIDERED TOO DIFFICULT A MANOEUVER TO MOVE STORED MATERIAL FROM AN ADJACENT WAREHOUSE TO THESE PARTICULAR TRANSIT SHEDS IN CASE IT BECAME NECESSARY. ONE MINOR CRITICISM WAS RAISED ON THIS PROBLEM, THE THINKING BEING THAT THE RAILROAD WHICH ENTERS THE STORAGE WAREHOUSES SHOULD ENTER THE OPEN END OF THE BUILDING WHERE POSSIBLE, IN ORDER TO AVOID WASTAGE OF SPACE AND DIFFICULT CONSTRUCTION. IT BEING ADMITTED THAT AN EXIT SHOWN FROM NEAR THE CORNER AT THE DOCK WOULD NOT BE BAD AS IT WOULD MAKE A LARGE RADIUS POSSIBLE FOR THE TRACKAGE. THE BALANCED RAIL YARDS, CONVENIENT TO BOTH ENDS OF THE AREA WITH THE LARGER YARD ADJACENT TO THE LARGER TWO SHEDS WAS VERY FAVORABLY RECEIVED, AS THIS MADE IT POSSIBLE TO USE A GROUND LEVEL SCHEME FOR BOTH RAILWAY AND TRUCK MOVEMENTS. THE DESIGN OF THE EXTERIOR OF THE BUILDINGS TOGETHER WITH ITS PRESENTATION WAS HIGHLY COMMENDED. SEPARATION OF THE BUILDINGS INTO SEPARATE MASSES MADE FOR MORE FLEXIBILITY IN TRUCKING AND WAS A GOOD FEATURE FROM STANDPOINT OF FIRE PROTECTION, ALTHOUGH IT WAS ADMITTED THAT ALMOST AS GOOD PROTECTION COULD BE OBTAINED FROM FIRE WALLS IN OTHER DESIGNS.

THE DESIGN BY P. M. RODDA OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, WHICH WAS AWARDED THE SECOND PRIZE, WAS CONSIDERED A VERY FINE SOLUTION FROM AN ORGANIZATIONAL STANDPOINT. IT HOWEVER, WAS SOMEWHAT CRITICIZED ON ACCOUNT OF THE CURVED SHAPE SHOWN FOR THE BUILDING AND FOR WASTAGE OF CORNERS OF THE WHARFAGE AS A GANTRY CRANE COULD NOT OPERATE OVER THE DISTANCES INDICATED AT THE CORNER. THE CURVED BUILDING WAS CONSIDERED TOO EXPENSIVE FOR WAREHOUSE CONSTRUCTION AND ALSO TOO WASTEFUL OF SPACE FOR WAREHOUSE USE SINCE MOST PACKAGES ARE RECTANGULAR IN SHAPE AND CANNOT FIT IN TRIANGULAR SPACE WITHOUT WASTE. THE UPPER LEVEL SEPARATING RAILROAD TRAFFIC FROM TRUCK WAS CONSIDERED GOOD. CONTROL POINTS WERE ALSO ADMIRABLY LOCATED AND OUTDOOR STORAGE WELL HANDLED.

THE THIRD AND FOURTH PLACES, DESIGNS BY G.E.KOSTRITSKY AND W. EVANS RESPECTIVELY, BOTH OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, WERE PRACTICALLY ON A PAR IN QUALITY AND FELL SHORT OF HIGHER CONSIDERATION PARTIALLY BECAUSE OF A LESS DESIRABLE LOCATION OF ADMINISTRATION AND PARTIALLY BECAUSE OF OTHER FAULTS. IN THE THIRD PLACE DESIGN, ACCESS TO THE OPEN STORAGE WAS NOT WELL INDICATED AND THE AREA DEVOTED TO THIS PURPOSE WAS NOT AS LARGE AS REQUIRED BY THE PROGRAM, THOUGH ADDITIONAL AREA WAS AVAILABLE ON THE SITE. IT WAS FELT THAT THE CROSS-TRACKING OF THE WAREHOUSE WAS A RATHER WORKABLE FEATURE BUT THAT THE MAZE OF TRACKS REQUIRED TO OBTAIN IT, USED UP TOO MUCH OF THE AREA OF THE SITE AND STILL DID NOT PROVIDE PROPER YARD STORAGE FOR LOADED CARS. IT WAS PLACED JUST ABOVE THE FOURTH ENTRY ON ACCOUNT OF THE SIMPLER FLOW OF TRAFFIC FROM SHIPS TO RAILROAD. IT WOULD HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE TO BRING IN GOODS FROM LOWER LEVEL AND LOAD CARS DIRECTLY OR BRING GOODS IN FROM UPPER LEVEL AND DROP THEM TO THE LOWER LEVEL FOR LOADING. WHILE IN THE FOURTH PLACE DESIGN, THE ACCESS TO THE OPEN STORAGE IS CLEARLY INDICATED AND THE AREA IS OF SUFFICIENT SIZE, IT WOULD REQUIRE MATERIAL WHICH CAME IN ON THE LOWER LEVEL TO GO UP IN ELEVATORS, ACROSS TRACKS AND DOWN ELEVATORS TO A LOADING PLATFORM BEFORE IT COULD REACH TRUCKS. IT WAS ADMITTED THAT THE FLOW WOULD BE AS DIRECT AS THE THIRD DESIGN FOR RAILROAD TRAFFIC, SINCE GOODS ON THE LOWER LEVEL COULD BE LOADED DIRECT TO CARS AND GOODS ALREADY STORAGED ON THE UPPER LEVEL COULD COME DIRECTLY DOWN BY ELEVATOR TO THE LOADING PLATFORM.

THE DELINEATION OF THE ELEVATION AND SECTION ON THE FOURTH PLACE DESIGN TOGETHER WITH THE USEABLE RAIL YARD CAME VERY NEAR BRINGING THIS PROBLEM THE THIRD PLACE.

THE DESIGN PLACED FIFTH, BY H. J. DIERKEN OF CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA WAS CONSIDERED A VERY WORKABLE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM, AS ITS MAJOR ELEMENTS HAD BEEN CONSIDERED IN THEIR PROPER RELATION THOUGH NOT WORKED OUT IN DETAIL TO THE EXTENT THAT THE OTHERS WERE. IT WAS THOUGHT THAT THE WAREHOUSES BEING TALLER BUILDINGS MIGHT WELL HAVE BEEN EXTENDED OVER THE TRANSIT SHEDS TO PROVIDE SOMEWHAT BETTER CIRCULATION TO THE UPPER STORIES. A MORE CAREFUL PLAN AND BETTER STUDIED ELEVATION WOULD HAVE BROUGHT THIS SOLUTION A HIGHER RATING.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS:

5 PLACES	33 TOTAL SUBMITTED

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA: FIFTH PLACE - H.J.DIERKEN
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY: FIRST PRIZE,- E. F. NEAL, SECOND PRIZE - P.M.RODDA,
THIRD PLACE- G.E.KOSTRITSKY, FOURTH PLACE - W.R.EVANS.

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THE WHITNEY WARREN PRIZES - A FOREIGN TRADE ZONE
MARCH 30, 1950

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55.	P. M. RODDA, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY	SECOND PRIZE
56.	G. E. KOSTRITSKY, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY	THIRD PLACE
57.	W. R. EVANS, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY	FOURTH PLACE
58.	H. J. DIERKEN, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA	FIFTH PLACE

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BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE—1949-1950—FIFTY-SEVENTH SCHOOL YEAR

Program issued and completed in any
Nine Consecutive Hours Between—January 3 and February 27, 1950
Judgment will be held about —March 30, 1950

CLASS A SKETCH III — A MONUMENT TO A DISASTER

Author — Louis LaBeaume, St. Louis, Mo.

"The author, having enjoyed a varied practice for forty years (or more), admits that he is the prisoner of his experience. During all this period of trial and error, however, he has not lost his respect for the Architectural Verities in whatever form they may be expressed."—Louis La Beaume.

THE PURPOSE

Throughout time and in many lands men have erected commemorative monuments to recall for themselves and posterity some act of individual or collective heroism—some great sacrifice of personal advantage or safety for the general good; or some poignant sorrow, which has touched the hearts of all, has united them in a common effort to rise above bereavement and misfortune.

In their loftiest and sincerest expression these monuments, generally wrought of the most enduring materials, are infused with those abstract qualities of poetic inspiration which ennoble humanity and set free the soul.

A problem such as this should impel the designer to seek a form, or symbol, so framed and placed as to evoke a mood of reverence, compassion or revived hope.

THE PROBLEM

An old building, occupying an entire block in a crowded section of a large city, long used for public gatherings and civic celebrations, was destroyed by fire, during a Christmas entertainment, at which time many children and their parents lost their lives. Numbers were trampled to death in their efforts to reach the exits, and others died heroically in attempting to quell the panic and rescue the trapped.

While the event is still fresh in the universal consciousness, there is a spontaneous desire to pay tribute to unselfish sacrifice and to preserve the memory of the innocent victims of the catastrophe.

THE SITE

It has been decided to dedicate an existing empty block as a Memorial Park, and erect in it a fitting monument to the unfortunate. The site is level, 300 feet square, bounded by streets on all four sides, the street to the south being one of the main thoroughfares of the city.

SCALE—FORM—MATERIALS—INSCRIPTIONS—PLANTING—SCULPTURE, ETC.

These factors are left to the discretion of the designer, although it is suggested that any "architecture" be simple rather than grandiose.

CHARACTER

As the purpose of the monument is to evoke an emotional response from the present beholder, and those of future generations, its character should be as nearly timeless and universal as possible.

REQUIRED: (Sheet 22" x 30" with a ½" margin all around.)

1. Plot plan drawn to the scale of 1/32" to the foot. This should indicate clearly the elements in their relation to vistas, approaches and landscape features.
2. A perspective from the point of view that will best indicate the composition.

NOTE: The date selected for this sketch must be forwarded to the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design as soon as determined. Sketches must be forwarded to the B. A. I. D. after the exercise.

The text of the program must be kept confidential before the exercise.

Registration: Students may submit one problem and corresponding nine-hour sketch for judgment upon the payment of a fee of $2.50 within one week after receiving program. Individual nine-hour sketch may be submitted on payment of $1.00.

The sketch may be presented on drawing paper or board and must not exceed 22" x 30" and must have a half inch unrendered margin on all four sides. The student must print in the lower right-hand corner:

(a) the student's full name.
(b) his school or atelier; or the name and address of supervisor.
(c) the grade and title of the competition.

The space for this identification must not be smaller than 1½" x 3".

Failure to comply with the requirements as stated in the Circular of Information for 1949-1950 shall exclude drawing from judgment. Copy will be sent on request.

CLASS A SKETCH III
A MONUMENT TO A DISASTER
AUTHOR - LOUIS LABEAUME, ST. LOUIS, MO.

JURY OF AWARD - MARCH 30, 1950

DEAN AXLINE
N. N. CULIN
ALFRED GEIFFERT, JR.
GEORGE T. LICHT
JEDD S. REISNER
H. SAM UNGER
WM. VANALEN

PARTICIPANTS:
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY ALFRED GEIFFERT, JR.

IT IS NOT UNUSUAL WHEN A PROBLEM OF THIS CHARACTER IS ISSUED TO RECEIVE FEW SUBMISSIONS AND OF POOR QUALITY. IT IS A DIFFICULT EXERCISE AND ONE THAT MAKES DEMANDS ON THE AESTHETIC FACULTIES OF THE ARCHITECT. IT REQUIRES AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE ABSTRACT, THE INTANGIBLE SOMETHING AND THE ABILITY TO GIVE IT EXPRESSION BY CREATING THE MOOD THROUGH THE USE OF ARCHITECTURE AND A FITTING LANDSCAPE SETTING. THIS, IN GENERAL THE SUBMISSIONS FAILED TO EVOKE, ALTHOUGH IT WAS ABLY EXPRESSED IN THE PROGRAM.

THE PROBLEM WAS A CHALLENGE AS WELL AS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE ARCHITECT TO GIVE EXPRESSION TO HIS ARTISTIC ABILITY, A FACTOR THAT DISTINGUISHES HIM FROM AN ENGINEER.

IN SOME INSTANCES THE PARK TREATMENT WAS WELL ORGANIZED BUT THE MONUMENT WAS UNRELATED AND POORLY CONCEIVED. IN OTHERS THE MONUMENT WAS FAIR AND THE PARK TREATMENT WAS POOR. NONE OF THE DESIGNS ACHIEVED A UNITY IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE PARK AND THE MONUMENT, HENCE THE JURY AWARDED NO MENTIONS.

ANOTHER CRITICISM OF THE SUBMISSIONS WAS THAT NONE SEEMED TO HAVE THE FEELING OF PERMANENCE. THEY GAVE THE IMPRESSION OF BEING OF A TEMPORARY NATURE THAT WOULD NOT WITHSTAND THE ELEMENTS OR TIME.

OF THE HALF MENTION AWARDS ONLY TWO WERE SELECTED FOR REPRODUCTION TO ILLUSTRATE SOME OF THE CRITICISMS.

THE SKETCH OF J.A.BANKS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, LOOKED WELL IN ELEVATION BUT WAS MEANINGLESS IN THREE DIMENSIONS. MOREOVER, THERE IS A CONFLICT WITH THE SHELF, THE POOL AND THE FIGURE. THIS IS AN INSTANCE WHERE THE MONUMENT AS EXPRESSED IN THE FIGURE IS ACCEPTABLE, BUT THE TREATMENT OF THE TOTAL AREA FAILS TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF A CITY PARK.

THE SKETCH BY M. G. MAYO OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, COMES NEAREST TO HAVING THE MOOD WITH THE WEEPING WILLOWS, BUT THE MONUMENT CONVEYS NO MEANING OR RELATION TO THE EVENT TO BE COMMEMORATED.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS:

5 HALF MENTION	72 NO AWARD	77 TOTAL SUBMITTED

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY: HALF MENTION- M.G.MAYO
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS: HALF MENTION- J.A.BANKS, D.G.DEARING, W.F.GOLDING, JR., R.C.OVRESAT.

INDEX OF REPRODUCTIONS:

CLASS A SKETCH III - A MONUMENT TO A DISASTER
MARCH 30, 1950

59.	J. A. BANKS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS	HALF MENTION
60.	M. G. MAYO, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY	HALF MENTION

REPRODUCTIONS OF WORK OF THE CURRENT YEAR ARE AVAILABLE AT
30 CENTS EACH: REPORTS 15 CENTS A COPY.
REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE—1949-1950—FIFTY-SEVENTH SCHOOL YEAR

Program issued and completed in any
Nine Consecutive Hours Between—January 3 and February 27, 1950
Judgment will be held about —March 30, 1950

CLASS B SKETCH III — A CRYPT FOR A WAR MEMORIAL

Author — Carl F. Guenther, Cleveland, Ohio

Mr. Guenther received his B.Arch. from Western Reserve University, School of Architecture, in 1930. He attended the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts on the Charles Schweinfurth Scholarship. In 1931 he won the 24th Paris Prize in Architecture of the S.B.A.A. and attended Atelier Defrasse, Madeline Aublet, Ecole des Beaux-Arts 1931-1934. He taught architectural design at Western Reserve from 1934-1942. In private practice since 1936, he has been a partner in Outcalt, Guenther & Associates since 1945. Work includes: Great Lakes Exposition, Cleveland, 1936-37; housing projects, commercial, industrial and university work; school building programs for various Ohio communities.

PURPOSE:

The practice of architecture, though mainly concerned with functional structures, occasionally includes projects that are monumental in character. Such commissions stimulate the designer to express an emotional mood in permanent materials and to achieve dignity in composition. This sketch is such a challenge.

PROGRAM:

In a typical small American community, a National Guard unit has, for years, provided a welcome activity for the young men of the city. Before Pearl Harbor this unit, like many others, was mobilized and remained intact through months of training. Later the unit embarked for the Pacific Area where it served with distinction until, in an important engagement, nearly all members were killed. Tragedy struck almost every family in the community. Plans for a common memorial met instant response, and the following program was agreed upon.

A public park of great natural beauty is near the Armory in which the men had drilled and the churches in which they had worshipped. In this park, at the base of a sheer cliff is a cave or grotto which has been selected for the memorial. The cave is roughly semi-circular in plan and measures 40 feet in depth at the center. Adequate natural light is available through the generous natural opening about 30 feet high in the center, sloping down to the ground at the sides and at the back. The opening is 60 feet wide overall.

The memorial, in this setting, is to be an altar where non-sectarian community services will be held on such occasions as the anniversary of the battle and on Memorial Day. Overflow seating will be provided outdoors on the flat park area outside the cave.

The utmost freedom is granted the designer, as the grotto may be left in its natural form or may be treated architecturally. The entire composition should reflect in simple dignity the lives commemorated.

REQUIRED: (Sheet size 22" x 30")

Plan at the scale of 1/8" to the foot.

Section at right angles to the entrance at the scale of 1/8" to the foot.

An interior perspective at as large a scale as possible of the memorial and its setting.

NOTE: The date selected for this sketch must be forwarded to the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design as soon as determined. Sketches must be forwarded to the B. A. I. D. after the exercise.

The text of the program must be kept confidential before the exercise.

Problem Registration: Students may submit one problem and corresponding nine-hour sketch for judgment upon the payment of a fee of $2.50 within one week after receiving program. Individual nine-hour sketch may be submitted on payment of $1.00.

The sketch may be presented on drawing paper or board and must not exceed 22" x 30" and must have a half inch unrendered margin on all four sides. The student must print in the lower right-hand corner:

(a) the student's full name.
(b) his school or atelier; or the name and address of supervisor.
(c) the grade and title of the competition.

The space for this identification must not be smaller than 1½" x 3".

Failure to comply with the requirements as stated in the Circular of Information for 1949-1950 shall exclude drawing from judgment. Copy will be sent on request.

CLASS B SKETCH III
A CRYPT FOR A WAR MEMORIAL

AUTHOR - CARL F. GUENTHER, CLEVELAND, OHIO

JURY OF AWARD: MARCH 30, 1950

DEAN AXLINE
N. N. CULIN
ALFRED GEIFFERT, JR.
GEORGE T. LICHT
JEDD S. REISNER
H. SAM UNGER
WM. VAN ALEN

PARTICIPANTS:

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY NEMBHARD N. CULIN

IN GENERAL THE JURY FELT THAT THE SKETCHES WERE THIN IN IDEAS AND PRESENTATION AND LACKING IN NATURALISTIC SUGGESTION OF ROCK FORMATION. MANY WERE TOO GAY AND SEEMED TO HAVE MORE OF AN OUTDOOR RATHER THAN GROTTO CHARACTER AND SOMBRE MOOD THAT WOULD SEEM APPROPRIATE. THOSE ELIMINATED COULD NOT BE INTERPRETED AS TO PURPOSE WITHOUT READING THE TITLE AND MANY WERE DEVOID OF A SENSE OF SCALE.

THE SKETCH SUBMITTED BY A.P.MORGAN, JR. OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, COMBINED A FEELING OF GREAT DIGNITY WITH QUIET REPOSE. THE JURY FELT THE COMPOSITION WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPROVED BY THE USE OF A STRONGER INSCRIPTION BAND.

THE SKETCH BY A. A. HALE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, HAD EXCELLENT CHARACTER, GOOD CONCEPTION OF ROCK FORMATION AND THE ARCHITECTURE PROVIDED A WELL-BALANCED DESIGN. IT WAS FELT THAT THIS SOLUTION WAS NOT UP TO CLASS "A" QUALITY IN PRESENTATION, HOWER.

THESE SKETCHES WERE SELECTED FOR PRESENTATION BECAUSE THEY BEST FULFILLED THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROGRAM IN KEEPING WITH THE DESIRED MEMORIAL CHARACTER.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS:

5 MENTION 9 HALF MENTION 110 NO AWARD 124 TOTAL SUBMITTED

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB: HALF MENTION- A.J.ENGLER.
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY: MENTION- A.P.MORGAN, JR.. HALF MENTION- C.D.BUCK, K.M.MITCHELL,JR.
TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE: MENTION- R.OAKES
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS: MENTION- A.A.HALE, R.A.RAGGI. HALF MENTION- S.DENTON D.E.GUNNERSON, G.W.LINDSTROM, F.MAGNUSON, H.C.SCHULZE, J.H.SWING.
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: MENTION- R.P.HEISLER

INDEX OF REPRODUCTIONS:

61. A.P.MORGAN, JR. PRINCETON UNIV. 62. A.A.HALE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE — 1949-1950 — FIFTY-SEVENTH SCHOOL YEAR

Program issued and completed in any
Five Consecutive Weeks between—February 13 and April 24, 1950
Judgment will be held about —May 4, 1950

CLASS C PROBLEM III — A PHOTOGRAPHER'S STUDIO

Author — Arthur Malsin, New York, N. Y.

Mr. Malsin obtained his B.A. degree from Yale University and a M.Arch. from Harvard University. He saw active duty in the Navy for four years. He has been in partnership with Walter Sanders since 1946 and has been engaged in commercial and residential work, as well as industrial design consultation. Since 1947 he has been a design critic at Columbia University.

A young photographer, formerly employed by a large photographer's agency in a midwestern city, has decided to go into business for himself in a nearby industrial city of about 100,000. He anticipates work of a general nature which will include portrait, industrial, and fashion photography.

He finds it necessary to build a one-story studio which will give him a suitable place to work, and which will serve to establish him in his new community. The character of the design shoudl be expressive of his type of work. He has chosen a site on the main business street and thoroughfare to and from the large city.

SITE (25' frontage x 150' deep)

Is on the north side of an east-west street (90' wide building line to building line, which includes two tree-lined sidewalks each 20' wide). The lot to the west is occupied by a one-story art supply store; the lot to the east is occupied by a one-story haberdashery. The only zoning restrictions are a 25' height limit and a rear court minimum of 30' in dept. Gas, water, electricity, and telephone lines are underground in the street.

SPACE REQUIREMENTS

1. Reception—250 sq. ft. arranged to provide for a receptionist at a desk, files, waiting for two or three people, and a display of pictures.
2. Office—250 sq. ft. with a desk and a conference table.
3. Laboratory—(a) 150 sq. ft. dark room for developing. (b) 100 sq. ft. dark room for printing. (Each to operate independently.)
4. Dressing Room—150 sq. ft. for changing clothes; this area includes a washroom with water closet, lavatory, and shower.
5. Storage—400 sq. ft. adjacent to studio for photographer's equipment and properties.
6. Studio—750 sq. ft. with a minimum head room of 15'. Natural lighting is extremely important and diffused or direct sunlight is equally as important as north light. The room should be treated simply so that the photographer may build up an unlimited variety of backgrounds as required for each job. A washroom with a shower, water closet, and lavatory should be adjacent to the studio.
7. Heating and air-conditioning room 150 sq. ft. The entire space is to be air-conditioned.
8. Garden—The portion of the lot not built upon is to be developed as a garden setting for outdoor photographic work.

ACTIVITIES

1. Photographer: Conferences in office and work in studio.
2. Two photographer's assistants: Work in laboratory and assistance in studio.
3. Receptionist: Receives clients, types, and handles filing. Files required: (a) Letter file, 18" wide, 2' deep, 4'4" high. (b) Two print files, 2' wide, 2' deep, 4'4" high. (c) Negative file, 18" wide, 2' deep, 4'4" high.

REQUIRED: (Sheet 31" x 40")

1. Floor plan 1/8" to the 1'0" showing entire development of lot and arrangement of furniture.
2. Section 1/8" scale perpendicular to street.
3. Elevation from street, at 1/8" to the foot.
4. Interior perspective of reception area.

NOTE: The dates selected for this problem by each supervisor and school must be forwarded to the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design as soon as decided.

Registration: Students may submit one problem and corresponding nine-hour sketch for judgment upon the payment of a fee of $2.50 within one week after receiving program. Individual nine-hour sketch may be submitted on payment of $1.00.

The text of all programs must be kept confidential before they are issued.
Final drawings shall have a half inch unrendered border on all sides.
Drawings will be eliminated from the judgment for infringements of the following:

(a) Violation of requirements, or failure to pay the registration fee.
(b) Indefinite, illegible or insufficient indication of the solution of the problem in the final drawing.
(c) Omission or variation from the fixed requirements of the program.
(d) Failure to indicate the identifying elements as may be called for in any program.

Failure to comply with the requirements as stated in the Circular of Information for 1949-1950 shall exclude drawings from judgment. Copy will be sent on request.

CLASS C PROBLEM III

A PHOTOGRAPHER'S STUDIO

AUTHOR - ARTHUR MALSIN, NEW YORK, N.Y.

JURY OF AWARD - MAY 4, 1950

GEORGE BIELITCH
GEORGE DOCZI
ARTHUR S. DOUGLASS, JR.
MILTON M. GLASS
RICHARD H. GRANELLI
ROGER HEINE
EDWIN G. BURDELL
ROBERT HELLER
WILLIAM J. JENSEN
JOSEPH JUDGE
BRUCE LIVERMORE
HERBERT A. MAGOON
ARTHUR MALSIN
VICTOR MARTELLI
HERBERT ROSENBERG
CHARLES F. SCHILLINGER
BENJAMIN SCHLANGER
DANIEL SCHWARTZMAN
HARRY SECKEL
MAX A. SIMON
MAURICE D. SORNIK
A.J.VARNAS

SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVES: OLAF FJELDE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA
H. B. MCELDOWNEY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS NAVY PIER
ROBERT B. MONTGOMERY, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

PARTICIPANTS:

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB
CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
LAYTON SCHOOL OF ART, ARCHTL.ATL.
OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE
SAN FRANCISCO ARCHT. CLUB
T SQUARE CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA
TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS NAVY PIER, CHICAGO
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND
UNAFFILIATED, LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY CHARLES F. SCHILLINGER

IN GENERAL THE DESIGN, DRAFTING AND RENDERING OF THE PROBLEMS SUBMITTED WERE AT A VERY HIGH LEVEL AND WELCOMED BY THE JURY. IN MANY CASES THE CALIBRE OF WORK WAS DEFINITELY AT A HIGHER GRADE LEVEL.

THE PROBLEM OF A LONG NARROW LOT WAS AN EXCELLENT ONE, AND THOUGH DIFFICULT IS OF GREAT PRACTICAL VALUE TO THE STUDENT. IT IS A PROBLEM THAT IS A CONSTANT CHALLENGE IN ACTUAL PRACTICE, AND AN EFFICIENT SIMPLE SOLUTION EMPHATICALLY ILLUSTRATES THE VALUE OF GOOD ARCHITECTURAL PLANNING, THE RESULT OF WHICH IS EFFICIENCY IN OPERATION, WHICH IS OF PRIME IMPORTANCE TO CLIENT.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE MAJOR ELEMENTS OF THE PROBLEM CONSIDERED IN THE JUDGING FOLLOWS;

A. A GOOD STUDIO WAS ESSENTIAL, THEREFORE, BECAUSE OF THE NARROW LOT IT SHOULD BE THE FULL WIDTH OF THE LOT TO ALLOW MAXIMUM FLEXIBILITY IN PHOTOGRAPHING.
B. THE STUDIO SHOULD BE CONVENIENTLY ACCESSIBLE FROM THE OFFICE AND RECEPTION ROOM AND SHOULD BE PLACED SO THAT IT FORMS A WORKING UNIT WITH THE LABORATORY AND STORAGE. IT WAS ALSO DESIRABLE TO HAVE THE GARDEN FUNCTION AS AN EXTENSION OF THE STUDIO.
C. NORTH AND SOUTH LIGHT SHOULD BE PROVIDED FOR THE STUDIO AS REQUIRED BY THE PROGRAM.
D. A MINIMUM DEPTH RESTRICTION PROVIDING FOR A REAR COURT SUGGESTED THAT THE GARDEN BE LOCATED AT THE REAR.

IN PLANNING, THE PROBLEM RESOLVED ITSELF INTO FOUR UNITS: 1. RECEPTION ROOM; 2. OFFICE, LABORATORY, STORAGE, ETC.; 3. STUDIO; 4. GARDEN. THE STUDENT WHO FOLLOWED THIS GROUPING ACHIEVED THE BEST RESULTS.

A RECURRING FAULT WAS ONE OF LONG NARROW CORRIDORS OR DOUBLE CORRIDORS, WHICH WERE FAR TOO COMPLICATED FOR A SMALL BUILDING ON A NARROW LOT. ANOTHER WAS PLACING THE MAIN ELEMENTS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OR HALF LEVELS WHICH LIKEWISE COMPLICATED THE DESIGN. ALTHOUGH THE PROGRAM MADE NO MENTION OF A MEZZANINE, AT THE URGENT REQUEST OF SOME PARTICIPANTS, A BULLETIN WAS ISSUED PERMITTING THE USE OF ONE IF DESIRED. IT WAS EVIDENT THAT HAD THE ORIGINAL PROGRAM BEEN ADHERED TO BY THE MAJORITY INTRODUCING A MEZZANINE, THEIR SOLUTIONS WOULD HAVE BEEN SIMPLER, LESS COMPLICATED AND CONSEQUENTLY BETTER, ESPECIALLY IN THE SIMPLE TREATMENT OF THE STUDIO CALLED FOR IN THE PROGRAM. MOREOVER, THE JURY FELT THAT THERE WAS SUFFICIENT AREA ON THE FIRST FLOOR TO AMPLY PROVIDE FOR ALL THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROGRAM.

A NUMBER OF THE PROBLEMS NEGLECTED THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REAR COURT AND PROVIDED A SMALL INTERIOR COURT WHICH WOULD GET SUNLIGHT ONLY AT HIGH NOON. IN OTHERS THE LABORATORY WAS PLACED THE FULL LENGTH OF THE STUDIO AWAY FROM THE RECEPTION ROOM AND OFFICES, THUS SEPARATING INTO TWO UNITS ELEMENTS THAT WOULD FUNCTION MORE EFFICIENTLY AS ONE.

THE JURY ALSO OBJECTED TO LONG NARROW STORAGE ROOMS AS IMPRACTICAL AND DID NOT FAVOR PLACING THE STORAGE ROOM BETWEEN THE STUDIO AND GARDEN BECAUSE IT DID NOT ALLOW MAXIMUM LIGHTING FLEXIBILITY. THE PROGRAM REQUIRED BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH LIGHT FOR THE STUDIO, YET MANY STUDENTS NEGLECTED TO TAKE THIS INTO CONSIDERATION EVEN THOUGH IT WAS A SIMPLE MATTER TO INCLUDE IT. WHERE THE SOLUTION REQUIRED A LONG CORRIDOR SOME WIDENED IT AT THE RECEPTION ROOM END THUS CREATING AN ENTRANCE TO AN EXHIBITION GALLERY INSTEAD OF AN UNINTERESTING CORRIDOR.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DETAILS SUCH AS FURNITURE AND CABINETS WAS RECOGNIZED BY MANY AND CAREFULLY DEVELOPED. MANY WERE BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED AND SHOWED INTERIOR PERSPECTIVES OF THE RECEPTION AREA TO ADVANTAGE.

THE SOLUTION BY J. A. BAYER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, RECEIVED A FIRST MENTION PLACED FOR THE SIMPLICITY OF ITS DESIGN AND ITS PROPER RELATIONSHIP OF ELEMENTS. IT IS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF EFFICIENT PLANNING FOR THIS TYPE OF BUILDING. THE RECEPTIONIST HAS COMPLETE CONTROL OF ALL AREAS BEYOND THE WAITING ROOM. THE OFFICE WAS READILY ACCESSIBLE TO RECEPTIONIST AND TO THE LABORATORY WORKING AREA WHICH FORMED A COMPACT EFFICIENT UNIT. THE STUDIO WAS WELL RELATED TO BOTH THE WORKING AREAS AS WELL AS THE GARDEN AND RECEIVED THE MAXIMUM OF NATURAL LIGHT. SOUTH LIGHT WAS VERY NEATLY PROVIDED IN A CLERESTORY. THE SIMPLE WALL TREATMENT OF THE RECEPTION ROOM PROVIDED A GOOD BACKGROUND FOR A DISPLAY. THE PASSAGE LEADING FROM THE WAITING ROOM TO THE STUDIO WAS VERY CLEVERLY HANDLED AS A GALLERY.

AMONG THE FIRST MENTION SOLUTIONS THE ONE BY A. M. MCHENRY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, HAD A GOOD SIMPLE PLAN; HIS SERVICES IN RELATIONSHIP TO THE RECEPTION ROOM AND STUDIO FUNCTIONED WELL. HOWEVER, THE INDICATION OF THE PLAN WAS SO CONFUSED AND DIFFICULT TO READ THAT IT ALL BUT DESTROYED THE MERIT OF THE PLAN. ALTHOUGH THE LOCATION OF THE SERVICES AND LABORATORY ON THE MEZZANINE WAS NOT OBJECTIONABLE IT COMPLICATED THE PROBLEM

AND KEPT IT FROM OBTAINING A HIGHER AWARD. THE DETAILS OF THE PROBLEM WERE PRESENTED WITH FINE AND MARKED SIMPLICITY AND IT IS UNFORTUNATE THE SAME DIRECTNESS WAS NOT USED IN PRESENTING THE PLAN.

M.MARKOWSKI, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS NAVY PIER, RECEIVED A FIRST MENTION FOR A GOOD SOLUTION AND WELL RELATED ELEMENTS OF THE PROBLEM. HOWEVER, THE MAXIMUM OF NATURAL LIGHT, A FACTOR EMPHASIZED IN THE PROGRAM, WAS LOST TO THE STUDIO BY SEPARATING IT FROM THE GARDEN BY THE STORAGE. THE ELEVATION WAS SOMEWHAT LACKING IN CHARACTER FOR A PHOTOGRAPHER'S STUDIO; BUT ON THE OTHER HAND THE TREATMENT OF THE RECEPTION AREA WAS MOST EFFECTIVE.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS:

1 FIRST MENTION PLACED 7 FIRST MENTION 88 MENTION 197 NO AWARD
293 TOTAL SUBMITTED

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB: MENTION- W.F.DOEMLAND
CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE: MENTION- J.M.COX, W.F.DUNCAN, J.W.HILLER, R.A.MCGINTY, H.L.PRIDGEON, JR.
LAYTON SCHOOL OF ART, ARCHTL. ATELIER: MENTION- H.HIRSCH, R.KRAUS, D.VERGA
OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE: FIRST MENTION- J.C.COPPADGE. MENTION- B.R.COLEY, D.O.FAHLER, G.S.GROVES, C.D.HERTH, F.M.HOLMES, J.KULAS, R.M.LAWRENCE, V.T.MATHIS, G.F.O'BRIEN, C.S.SOREY, F.H.TURNER.
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA: FIRST MENTION PLACED- J.A.BAYER. FIRST MENTION- R.J.COWLING, A.M.MCHENRY, W.PATTON, J.E.ZERVAS. MENTION- D.M.ALBERS, G.ANDREASSEN, T.F.BLECK, R.CHANG, J.P.EBERHARD, T.H.EDGREN, J.D.FINK, F.GAGGIOLI, W.J.GAVIN, D.H.GORMAN, P.H.HALVERSON, H.J.HESTRUP, W.R.JOHNSON, D.E.KAMINSKI, J.C.KING, R.E.KIRK, S.LANGE, J.R.LATHAN, J.MCNAIR, R.J.OFFRINGA, R.M.ORTINAU, R.PAUL, Z.RABIN, H.E.SCHERSTEN, R.SEEDORF, A.SEITZ, E.R.SWANK, B.G.SWANSON, D.E.THOMPSON, F.J.TRESNAK, J.VOSKA,JR., T.M.WAGGONER W.P.WENZLER, R.J.WISHER, F.ZANCANELLA.
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, NAVY PIER CHICAGO: FIRST MENTION- M.MARKOWSKI, K.PETERSEN. MENTION- R.ADAMCZYK, R.ANDERSON, J.BEMBENEK, R.BUCZKOWSKI D.ELKIN, D.ENGBLAD, F.GULDEN, T.KLAUSMEYER, T.KURZ, A.LOVE, J.MAEDA R.MAINA, T.MOSIEJ, J.ROWE, D.RUTKOWSKI, S.SCHMALL, R.SCHULTZ, D.STEFFENS, G.WATANABE, M.WICKUM,
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY: MENTION- C.L.LEBARON
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: MENTION- E.C.COMO, P.DWYER, T.W.LOOSBROCK, R.J.LYNCH, R.STRICKFADEN, W.TAGAWA.
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA: MENTION- A.K.MOCK,JR., A.A.TAPPE, JR.
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND: MENTION- N.J.HUDDLE, V.F.MACEK, S.D.PETRALIA, J.A.RUSSELL.

INDEX OF REPRODUCTIONS:

CLASS C PROBLEM III - A PHOTOGRAPHER'S STUDIO
MAY 4, 1950

63.	J.A.BAYER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,URBANA	FIRST MENTION PLACED
64.	A.M.MCHENRY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,URBANA	FIRST MENTION
65.	M.G.MARKOWSKI, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,CHICAGO	FIRST MENTION

REPRODUCTIONS OF CURRENT WORK AVAILABLE AT 30 CENTS A COPY; REPORTS AT 15 CENTS EACH. REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

CLASS A SKETCH IV
CIRCUS WAGONS

AUTHOR - JULIAN G. EVERETT, NEW YORK

JURY OF AWARD - MAY 4, 1950

JULIAN G. EVERETT
FRANCIS X. GINA
WILLIAM J. JENSEN
HENRY R. RITTENBERG
MAURICE R. SALO
GEORGE COOPER RUDOLPH

PARTICIPANTS:

OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY MAURICE R. SALO

THE PROGRAM FOR THIS SKETCH AFFORDED THE STUDENTS A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR IMAGINATION IN DESIGN AND INGENUITY IN CONSTRUCTION. MOST STUDENTS SHOWED A LACK OF PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE IN STRUCTURALLY HANDLING THE WAGON, BUT DEVELOPED INTERESTING SCHEMES FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF DESIGN AND COLOR.

R.D.WARNER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - MENTION: IN THIS PROBLEM, THE ARRANGEMENT OF PANELLING FOR USE AS DECORATIVE ELEMENT IN-BETWEEN CAGES WAS VERY EFFECTIVE, AS IT CREATED A PROTECTED VIEWING AREA IN FRONT OF EACH CAGE WITH A PANEL AT RIGHT-ANGLES TO THE CAGES. THE PROJECTING ROOF OFFERS SHELTER TO THE ANIMAL. THE BOLD COLOR TREATMENT GAVE THE UNITS ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A CIRCUS THE SIMPLE SHAPE OF THE WAGON AND EASY ENCLOSURE OF SIDE WHILE IN TRAVEL, MADE THE SCHEME REASONABLE FROM AN OWNER'S POINT OF VIEW

J.M.HICKMAN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - MENTION: THIS SKETCH OFFERED A SOLUTION NOVEL AND IN KEEPING WITH THE CUSTOMARY SPIRIT OF THE CARNIVAL. THE SOLUTION SHOWED A SERIOUS ATTEMPT TO HANDLE PROPERLY THE WAGON AND THE ENCLOSURES. THE SPACES BETWEEN ALIGNED WAGONS WERE CLOSED WITH AN EFFECTIVE DECORATIVE TREATMENT CREATING A FINE SIMPLE SOLUTION.

F.KISHABA, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - MENTION: A VERY NOVEL AND PRACTICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE CIRCUS WAGON IN WHICH A SECTIONAL FOLDING PANEL COVERED THE CAGE IN TRANSIT AND WHEN ON EXHIBITION THE PANEL FORMED A SHELTER FOR THE CAGE. THE USE OF A FRAME WITH A STRETCHED DECORATIVE SURFACE WAS INGENIOUS AND PRACTICAL, AND GAVE THE ARRANGEMENT A FESTIVE, EXCITING CHARACTER. THE SCHEME HAD LIGHTING AND VENTILATING DETAILS WELL WORKED OUT, AND WAS THE TYPE OF SCHEME THAT WOULD APPEAL TO THE CIRCUS MANAGEMENT.

C.S.CATLIN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - HALF MENTION: THIS SCHEME WAS VERY PRACTICAL AND THE USE OF SUPPORTING POLES FOR CANOPY IN A DECORATIVE MANNER WAS COMMENDABLE AND IN KEEPING WITH THE CHARACTER OF TENT SUPPORTS. THE CONNECTING PANELS WERE EFFECTIVE. IN ITS ENTIRETY, IT HAD GREAT POSSIBILITIES, BUT WAS SOMEWHAT DRYLY PRESENTED. A LITTLE MORE DRAMATIC FORCE OF PRESENTATION WOULD HAVE RAISED THE AWARD TO A MENTION.

C.M.MCAULIFFE, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME - HALF MENTION: THIS SKETCH SHOWED A GREAT DEAL OF ORIGINALITY AND A VERY INTERESTING TREATMENT OF THE PROBLEM. THE PANELS WERE COLORFUL AND THE VERTICAL POSTS AND DECORATIONS

EFFECTIVE. THE ONE CRITICISM WAS THAT TOO MUCH OF THE CAGE WAS HIDDEN BY THE DECORATIVE SIDE PANELS AND THE ANIMAL WAS NOT AS EFFECTIVELY EXHIBITED AS IN THE OTHER SCHEMES. SOME OF THE JURY FELT THAT POSSIBLY THE DECORATION WAS NOT QUITE IN CHARACTER WITH THE MORE FLAMBOYANT DISPLAYS OF THE OTHERS. THE SCHEME WAS PRACTICAL AND THE STUDENT SHOULD BE COMMENDED FOR HIS ABLE PRESENTATION.

D.STILLWAUGH, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - HALF MENTION: THIS SKETCH WAS COLORFUL AND PRACTICAL, WITH AN INGENIOUS USE OF BARS TO CONFORM TO A VINE TREATMENT. IT CAPTURED THE GAUDINESS AND SPIRIT OF THE CIRCUS AND FOR THAT REASON WAS GIVEN AN AWARD, OTHERWISE THE DRAWING WAS WEAK AND PRESENTATION SOMEWHAT LACKING.

R.E.WHITE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - HALF MENTION: THIS WAS A REASONABLE SCHEME, THE PROTRUDING PANELS, HOWEVER, UNLESS EXTREMELY WELL CONSTRUCTED WOULD BE SUBJECT TO DAMAGE IN TRANSIT. THE PANELS WERE COLORFUL AND THE ARRANGEMENT OF ALIGNED CARS VERY EFFECTIVE. IT WAS IN KEEPING WITH THE FESTIVE CARNIVAL CHARACTER OF ITS PURPOSE.

E.E.BISHOP, OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE - HALF MENTION: IN THIS SKETCH THE DRIVER'S SEAT WAS SKILLFULLY MADE A DECORATIVE FEATURE. THE ARRANGEMENT OF ALIGNED WAGONS WAS PRACTICAL AND COLORFUL. THE SCHEME WAS WASTEFUL OF SPACE BUT THE OVERALL PRESENTATION WAS EXCELLENT.

E.H.HEALEY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - HALF MENTION: THE SOLUTION WAS PRACTICAL AND THE USE OF VERTICAL PANELS APPROPRIATE WITH FINE POSSIBILITIES. THE AWARD WAS GIVEN FOR THE IDEA RATHER THAN THE PRESENTATION WHICH WAS WEAK.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS:

3 MENTION 6 HALF MENTION 6L NO AWARD 70 TOTAL SUBMITTED

OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE: HALF MENTION- E.E.BISHOP
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS: MENTION- J.M.HICKMAN, F.KISHABA, R.D.WARNER.
HALF MENTION- C.S.CATLIN, E.H.HEALEY, D.STILLWAUGH, R.E.WHITE
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: HALF MENTION- C.M.MCAULIFFE.

INDEX OF REPRODUCTIONS:

66.	R. D. WARNER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS	MENTION
67.	J. M. HICKMAN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS	MENTION
68.	F.KISHABA, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS	MENTION
69.	C. M. MCAULIFFE, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME	HALF MENTION

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BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE—1949-1950—FIFTY-SEVENTH SCHOOL YEAR

TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA PRIZE

The Tile Council of America is offering prizes of $50 and $25 on this sketch.

Program issued and completed in any
Nine consecutive hours between—February 13 and April 17, 1950
Judgment will be held on or about—May 2, 1950

CLASS B SKETCH IV — SIDE WALL OF A FLOWER SHOP

Author — Raphael S. Soriano, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mr. Soriano came to the United States in 1924. He graduated from the University of Southern California in 1934 and opened his own practice in 1936. The first house he designed in private practice was exhibited at the 1937 Paris Exposition. Since that time his work has been of a varied nature including residential, community and school buildings, garden centers, warehouses, shops, restaurants, etc. He also lectures on architecture.

The proprietor of a drive-in flower shop, situated in a mild climate, desires to develop as a background for an outdoor flower display, the elevation of his shop which faces on his adjoining parking lot. At present this side elevation is a blank brick wall thirty feet long and twelve feet high.

Flowers and plants are to be arranged at different levels in order to present interesting displays. Displays are to be planted no lower than two feet nor higher than five feet from the ground. Supporting shelves or boxes are to project no more than two feet from the wall.

The background of the wall is to be covered with tile, and tile may also be used in any other design feature. Colors should be chosen so as not to detract from the flowers. Patterned tiles are not recommended.

A neon tube sign is to be incorporated with the background saying: "Drive-in Flower Shop."

A secondary entrance to the shop, for automobile customers, is to be cut through the wall at any desired point. Windows, also, should be provided to tie together the indoor and outdoor displays.

REQUIRED: (Sheet size 22" x 30")

1. Direct elevation of wall from parking lot at ¾" to the foot.
2. Cross section of wall showing the relationship between interior and outside displays at ¾" to the foot.
3. Perspective detail, at as large a scale as possible, of a typical supporting shelf or box.

The use of color in rendering is mandatory.

NOTE: The date selected for this sketch must be forwarded to the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design as soon as determined. Sketches must be forwarded to the B. A. I. D. after the exercise.

The text of the program must be kept confidential before the exercise.

Failure to comply with the requirements as stated in the Circular of Information for 1949-1950 shall exclude drawing from judgment. Copy will be sent on request.

CLASS B SKETCH IV - TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA PRIZE
SIDE WALL OF A FLOWER SHOP

AUTHOR - RAPHAEL S. SORIANO, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

JURY OF AWARD - MAY 4, 1950

CARL C. BRAUN
GEORGE DOCZI
JACQUES QUITON
ROGER HEINE
ROBERT HELLER
BRUCE LIVERMORE
CHARLES L. NUTT
JACQUES PLANTE
ANTONIO SALEMME

TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA REPRESENTATIVES: JAMES B. MACLAY, AMERICAN-OLEAN TILE CO.
KALMAN DRUCK, ALFRED A. FRANTZ

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY JACQUES PLANTE

THE CONTESTANTS MADE A MERITORIOUS EFFORT IN THIS NINE-HOUR SKETCH BUT INEXPLICABLY THEY DID NOT BEAR IN MIND ITS MAJOR OBJECTIVE - THE USE OF TILE. AS THE JURY REMARKED, TOO LITTLE IMAGINATION WAS EXERCISED IN THE USE OF THIS MATERIAL AND ITS CONTEMPORARY APPLICATION. AS BACKING FOR NEW TILE FACING, THE EXISTING BRICK WALL SHOULD HAVE PROVED MOST USEFUL. TILE SHOULD ALSO HAVE BEEN USED FOR OTHER DESIGN FEATURES IN PREFERENCE TO OTHER MATERIAL.

IN GENERAL, SOLUTIONS SHOULD HAVE CREATED A SENSE OF CHEERFULNESS AND LIGHTNESS RATHER THAN RECALLING FACADES OF RESTAURANTS AND OTHER SHOPS. TOO FEW ATTEMPTED TO EXPRESS THE SUBTLE CHARM OF FLOWERS IN THEIR DESIGN. MOREOVER, THE MAJORITY FAILED TO USE THE WALL TO ADVANTAGE FOR THE DISPLAY OF FLOWERS IN WELL PROPORTIONED OPENINGS AND SHELVES IN ORDER TO FORM A UNIFIED COMPOSITION OF WALL, TILE, DISPLAY AND SECONDARY ENTRANCE.

AMONG OTHER SHORTCOMINGS OF THE SUBMISSIONS WAS OVER-EMPHASIS UPON THE SECONDARY ENTRANCE WHICH SERVED AUTOMOBILE CUSTOMERS. WINDOWS, WHILE ACCEPTABLE, SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN INCLUDED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE ENTIRE BRICK WALL. FLOWER DISPLAYS AND SHELVES COULD HAVE BEEN BETTER INTEGRATED WITH THE WALL AND CERTAINLY WITH THE TILE. TOO FEW DESIGNS ADHERED TO THE REQUIRED HEIGHTS FOR THESE DISPLAYS. IT WAS IMPORTANT TO CONSIDER AN APPROPRIATE COLOR SCHEME, ONE THAT WOULD NOT DETRACT FROM THE FLOWERS BUT SHOW THEM TO ADVANTAGE, TO THIS END A LIGHT BACKGROUND WAS MORE FAVORABLY RECEIVED THAN A SEVERE DARK ONE.

ANOTHER REQUIREMENT OF THE PROGRAM NOT FULLY REALIZED WAS THE NEON TUBE SIGN WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED TO GREATER ADVANTAGE AND REMAIN IN GOOD TASTE.

THE SKETCH BY A.J.ENGLER, CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB, WAS AWARDED A MENTION AND THE TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA FIRST PRIZE FOR A SOLUTION THAT POSSESSED MUCH CHARM. ITS SUGGESTION OF A GREENHOUSE IDENTIFIED IT IMMEDIATELY WITH A FLOWER SHOP. THE NEON SIGN WAS EASILY VISIBLE AND NEATLY INCORPORATED. IT WAS SOMEWHAT REGRETTABLE, HOWEVER, THAT SO MUCH OF THE BRICK WALL WAS ELIMINATED. THE FLOWER BOXES GAVE THE UNDESIRABLE EFFECT OF CONCRETE RATHER THAN TILE.

THE SKETCH BY R.A. BLAKESLEE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, WAS AWARDED A MENTION AND THE TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA SECOND PRIZE. THE OVERALL EFFECT WAS VERY ENGAGING AND WOULD EASILY HARMONIZE WITH ANY FRONT FACADE THE FLOWER SHOP MIGHT HAVE. IT IS UNFORTUNATE THAT THE NEON SIGN WAS SO INEFFECTUALLY LOCATED.

C. R. WAGNER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, RECEIVED A MENTION FOR A FAIR SOLUTION WHICH FELL SHORT OF HIGHER RECOGNITION BECAUSE OF ITS SOMBER COLOR. THE USE OF CONCRETE WAS NOT GOOD, IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN CLAD WITH TILE. PROPORTIONS WERE GOOD, AND IT IS FORTUNATE THAT THE PERSPECTIVE WAS SHOWN AS IT EXPRESSED THE DESIGN MORE CLEARLY AND ILLUSTRATED THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE SCHEME WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN MORE SUCCESSFUL HAD A CHEERFUL NOTE BEEN INJECTED THROUGH THE USE OF COLORED TILE.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS:

3 MENTION 3 HALF MENTION 271 NO AWARD 277 TOTAL SUBMITTED

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB: MENTION- A.J.ENGLER FIRST PRIZE
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY: HALF MENTION- W.H.SHORT, L.H.SIEGEL
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS: MENTION- R.A.BLAKESLEE, SECOND PRIZE, C.R.WAGNER
HALF MENTION- F.W.HOELTERHOFF

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CLASS B SKETCH IV - SIDE WALL OF A FLOWER SHOP
TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA PRIZE - MAY 4, 1950

70.	A. J. ENGLER, CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB	MENTION, FIRST PRIZE
71.	R.A.BLAKESLEE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS	MENTION, SECOND PRIZE
72.	C.R. WAGNER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS	MENTION

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BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE — 1949-1950 — FIFTY-SEVENTH SCHOOL YEAR

Program issued and completed in any
Five Consecutive Weeks between—February 13 and April 24, 1950
Judgment will be held —**May 2, 1950**

KAWNEER PRIZE

The Kawneer Company of Niles, Michigan, has offered four prizes on this problem. The first prize is $100.00, the second prize $75.00, the third prize $50.00 and the fourth prize $25.00.

CLASS B PROBLEM III—A PARK RESTAURANT

Author—Arvin B. Shaw, III, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Mr. Shaw received a B.F.A. degree from Yale in 1939 followed by a Matcham Fellowship for European travel. From 1939 to 1941 he worked in the New York and Panama offices of Harrison and Fouilhoux and for William Lescaze. He was in Navy Intelligence and a pilot from 1941 to 1945. Since 1945 he has practiced as a partner in Riggs and Shaw of Santa Barbara, with several extended leaves of absence as a designer in the Headquarters Planning Office for the United Nations Building in New York.

PROBLEM:

A growing seaside city of 35,000 persons has been deeded a 200 acre estate to be used as a city park. The climate is mild to warm; outdoor recreation and dining can be enjoyed throughout most of the year. The first building to be erected in the park will be a public restaurant which will set the tenor of design for buildings to follow.

SITE:

A plateau at the top of a palisade which falls 250' to the ocean. The restaurant is to be located between the road and the top of the cliff in the portion of the park shown on the attached survey; exact position is to be fixed by the architect. The existing road runs east to the city.

There is a fair amount of existing growth on the site and it is hoped that something be done with semi-tropical planting in order to add to the luxurious effect of the indoor-outdoor character of this restaurant. Since the city has a mild climate, outdoor dining is possible throughout much of the year.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. Provision must be made to protect any openings or terraces from the prevailing southwest breezes which sometimes become uncomfortably cool in the evenings. With this in mind the terraces are to be radiantly heated.
2. Consideration must also be given to protection from the glare of late afternoon sunlight—both direct and reflected from the ocean. The sun may be considered to set 28 degrees north of west in mid-summer, and 28 degrees south of west in mid-winter.

REQUIREMENTS:

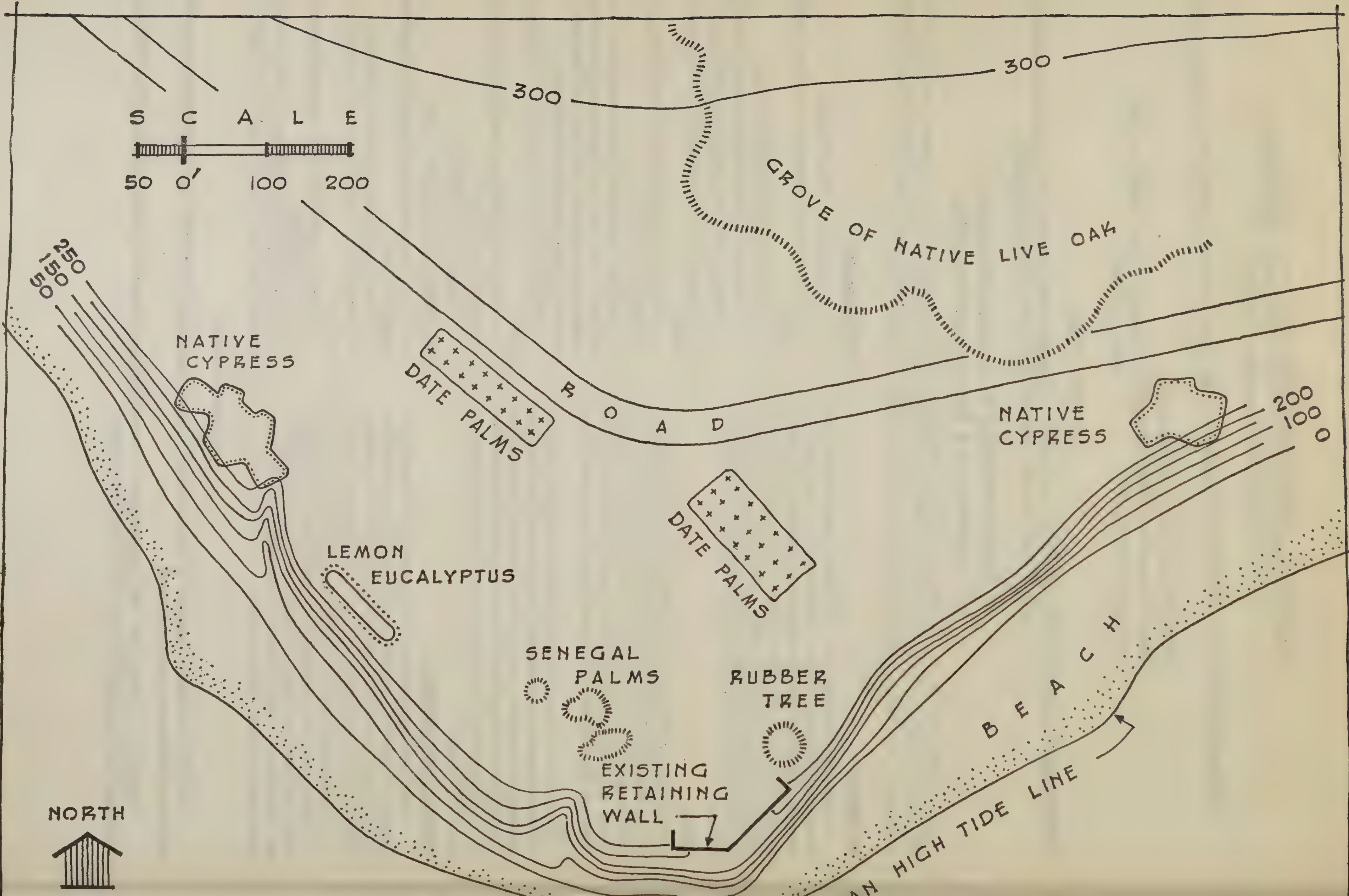
1. Lounge to seat 40 comfortably.
2. Bar to serve 35, partly at counter, partly at small tables.
3. Family Dining Room for 75 diners.
4. Terrace for 50 adjacent to Family Dining Room.
5. Dining and Dancing Room for 150 diners.
6. Terrace for 100 adjacent to Dining and Dancing Room.
7. Coat and Toilet Rooms to care for maximum crowd of approximately 400.
8. Kitchen, storage and food preparation rooms including small offices for the manager and administrative staff —allow approximately 3500 sq. ft. Detailed equipment layouts of these areas are **not** required.
9. Help's locker and toilet rooms (30 male and 15 female).
10. Utility room for heat, maintenance, etc.—allow approximately 1,000 sq. ft.
11. Parking lot for 200 cars.

REQUIRED: (Sheet size 31" x 40")

1. Plot Plan showing parking lot and approaches at 1" equals 200 feet.
2. Floor plan at scale of 1/16" to the foot.
3. Elevation of ocean front at the scale of 1/16" to the foot.
4. Section perpendicular to required elevation at scale of 1/16" to the foot.
5. Detail or details illustrating method of shielding terraces and dining rooms from glare and breeze.

NOTE: The dates selected for this problem by each supervisor and school must be forwarded to the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design as soon as decided.

Failure to comply with the requirements as stated in the Circular of Information for 1949-1950 shall exclude drawings from judgment. Copy will be sent on request.



SCALE
50
0'
100
200
300
300
GROVE OF NATIVE LIVE OAK
ROAD
DATE PALMS
DATE PALMS
NATIVE CYPRESS
NATIVE CYPRESS
250
150
50
200
100
0
LEMON EUCALYPTUS
SENEGAL PALMS
RUBBER TREE
EXISTING RETAINING WALL
BEACH
HIGH TIDE LINE
NORTH

CLASS B PROBLEM III - KAWNEER PRIZE
A PARK RESTAURANT

AUTHOR - ARVIN B. SHAW, III, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

JURY OF AWARD - MAY 6, 1950 - WASHINGTON, D.C.

JOSEPH H. ABEL
HARRY BARRETT
JULIAN E. BERLA
LEON BROWN
TRACE CHRISTENSON
A. R. CLAS
ARTHUR P. DAVIS
VICTOR DEMERS
WILLIAM DENTON, JR.
THEODORE DOMINICK
BRANCH D. ELAM
WALDRON FAULKNER
PAUL GAUDREAU
JOHN HANS GRAHAM
GEORGE L. HOWE
FRED. V. MURPHY
JOHN P. JANSSON
DONALD S. JOHNSON
HARMON H. GOLDSTONE
LOUIS JUSTEMENT
HOWARD H. MACKEY
M. MESROBIAN
HARRY E. ORMSTON
FRANCIS PALMS, JR.
NICHOLAS SATTERLEE
WILLIAM E. SHEPHERD
ROWLAND J. SNYDER
LUCIUS R. WHITE

SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVE: THOMAS H. LOCRAFT, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
OLAF FJELDE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

PARTICIPANTS:

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB
CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE
T SQUARE CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA
TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY JULIAN E. BERLA

THE JURY FOUND THE PROBLEMS RATHER EVENLY DIVIDED NUMERICALLY BETWEEN ONE AND TWO-LEVEL DESIGNS. WITH THE GIVEN "ALL OUT-OF-DOORS" SITE, THE JURORS CLEARLY LEANED TOWARD THE ONE-LEVEL SOLUTION WITH ITS GREATER PLAN FLEXIBILITY AND HORIZONTAL KITCHEN SERVICE. BUT THEY QUICKLY REALIZED THE LIMITATIONS OF THIS TYPE AS ILLUSTRATED IN D.C.DELANO'S SECOND PRIZE DESIGN (OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE): WITH THE KITCHEN TO THE REAR AND BOTH DINING ELEMENTS ON THE VIEW SIDE, ACCESS TO THE ENTRANCE LOUNGE IS FORCED TO PASS IN FRONT OF THE FAMILY DINING AREA IN ORDER TO AVOID CROSSING THE SERVICE CIRCULATION. THE RESULTING LONG WALK FROM AUTOMOBILE TURN-AROUND TO ENTRANCE MUST BE CONSIDERED A PLAN WEAKNESS.

IN THE FIRST PRIZE DESIGN BY O. VOLPE, OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE, THE MOTOR ENTRANCE, LOUNGE AND BAR WERE AT THE UPPER LEVEL WITH PLEASANT SPACIOUS STAIRWAY TO THE DINING SPACES BELOW. IN THIS SOLUTION THE OUT-DOOR TERRACES WERE WELL DEVELOPED, THE BUILDING CAREFULLY ORIENTED WITH ITS BACK TO THE WIND AND THE PRESENTATION WAS SIMPLE, COLORFUL AND HANDSOME. IN ELEVATION THE FORMS WERE PLEASING AND DIRECT, THE STRUCTURAL EXPRESSION WAS ADEQUATE IF SOMEWHAT UNSTUDIED.

THE ENTRY OF R.L.ROBINSON, OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE, THIRD PRIZE, HAD A GOOD DEAL OF SPLASH, TRICKY ELEVATIONS AND ROOF FORMS, AND A MULTIPLICITY OF PLAN FORMS THAT WERE NOT TOO CONVINCING TO SOME OF THE JURY.

THE FOURTH PRIZE DESIGN WAS ANOTHER TWO-LEVEL SOLUTION SUBMITTED BY C.H.THOMPSON, OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE. THE ENTRANCE, LOUNGE, BAR AND DINING-DANCING AREAS WERE ON THE LOWER LEVEL WITH FAMILY DINING ABOVE. THIS WAS A WELL STUDIED PROBLEM RESULTING IN A FINE INTEGRATION OF THE PLAN ELEMENTS.

THOUGH THE COMPETITION WAS FOR THE KAWNEER PRIZE SOME OF THE BEST USES OF THE SPONSOR'S PRODUCTS WERE DEMONSTRATED IN SUBMISSIONS THAT, FOR OTHER REASONS, DID NOT WIN PRIZES. WHILE ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO USE METAL-FRAMED DEVICES FOR SUN SHIELDING AND WIND SCREENS, THE JURY WAS PLEASED TO NOTE THAT BASIC CONSIDERATION OF PROPER ORIENTATION WAS NOT DISREGARDED IN MANY OF THE BETTER SOLUTIONS.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS:

4 FIRST MENTION PLACED   10 FIRST MENTION   125 MENTION   1 HORS CONCOURS
93 NO AWARD   233 TOTAL SUBMITTED

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA: MENTION- A.C.RAMOS, S.G.ANDERSON, J.HOETZEL, F.TELESCA, J.H.SULLIVAN.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB: MENTION- A.J.ENGLER, J.R.JOHNSEN, A.E.KOZAKIEWIC

CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE: MENTION- G.GASTON, J.A.LUSK, W.A.MCDONALD,JR. E.B.WATT.

OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE: FIRST MENTION PLACED- O.VOLPE, FIRST PRIZE; D.C.DELANO, SECOND PRIZE; R.L.ROBINSON, THIRD PRIZE; C.H.THOMPSON, FOURTH PRIZE. FIRST MENTION- W.W.DAINTON, F.G.GEORGE, R.V.MILLER, D.W.WILLIAMS, D.L.ZINN. MENTION- R.G.CASTOR, M.E.CROSTON, W.R.FEARNOW, R.L.HOPE, L.N.JUSTICE, W.L.KING, J.W.MILBURN, L.G.OST, S.B.PRICE, J.D.QUALLS, K.RANDALL, A.S.RATCLIFF, R.J.REEVES, L.H.RONEY, C.E.SELIG, T.SOREY, C.M.TRUEX, G.J.VALENTINO; HORS CONCOURS- T.D.COLE.

T SQUARE CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA: MENTION- J.CAVANAUGH, R.F.GREEN.

TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE: MENTION- A.G.ELSIK, W.E.PARRISH, E.O.RIES, J.THOMAS,JR., S.WHITAKER, E.A.WILPITZ.

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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY: MENTION- W.E.MARTIN, G.K.OWEN, J.C.STEPHENS, E.C.STEVENS, L.W.TUNE.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: MENTION- J.J.CASTIELLO, R.HEISLER, L.S.NOETZEL.
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA: MENTION- W.C.ORMOND, T.R.WYANT,JR.
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND: MENTION- R.T.BISSELL, R.G.CARLSON, T.S.COLE, L.B.EYSTER, R.S.FEBO, R.D.FOX, E.I.HUFFMAN, M.KOERPER, B.S.KOSLEN, F.L.KOUBA, A.H.LAHM, J.C.MCINTOSH, N.N.ROBSON, J.H.WILSON.

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74. D.C.DELANO, OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE FIRST MENTION PLACED SECOND PRIZE

75. R. L. ROBINSON, OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE FIRST MENTION PLACED THIRD PRIZE

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BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

115 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE — 1949-1950 — FIFTY-SEVENTH SCHOOL YEAR

Program issued and completed in any	
Five Consecutive weeks between	—February 13 and April 24, 1950
Judgment will be held on or about	—May 6, 1950

ANGUS SNEAD MACDONALD PRIZE

Mr. Angus S. Macdonald, President of Snead & Company, Orange, Va. has made three prizes available for this problem. The first prize is $150, the second prize $100, and third prize $50.00.

CLASS A PROBLEM III — A LIBRARY AND OFFICE BUILDING

Author — John Thomas Rather, Jr., Houston, Texas

Mr. Rather attended Rice Institute from which he received a B.A. in 1919 and a B.S. in Architecture in 1920. For the past twelve years he has been a partner in the firm of Staub and Rather specializing in residential and institutional work, including library buildings for Rice Institute and for the University of Houston.

(3 PAGES)

A growing American city of 200,000 finds its budget is barely adequate to provide for such basic necessities as sewers and streets. For this reason little money can be provided for such items as the public library and, as a consequence, the development of this important and useful asset remains inadequate for the community's needs. A progressive mayor, deploring this condition, has conceived the bold plan of constructing a building which would contain not only ample space for the present library but would also include sufficient rentable area to aid in financing the structure and provide revenue for library maintenance. It is intended that future growth of the library will be provided for by taking over adjacent rented areas. It is also intended to build to the maximum height allowed under the zoning restrictions. A site in the center of the business district has been selected and the architect, with assistance from the city librarian, has prepared the following program:

I—Site. A level plot 125 x 250 ft. bounded on its long dimensions by Main Street and a ten story office building on the west and east respectively, and by Avenues D and E on the north and south respectively. The comparative commercial importance of these streets may be taken as follows: Rating values along Main Street at 100, Avenue D would be valued at 60, Avenue E at 40 and First Street at 30.

II—Restrictions. The site is in a retail zone. Setback restrictions are as follows:

Entire site can be built upon to a height of 60 feet. Above the 60 foot level, the walls facing each street must be set back from the building line one foot for each four feet in their height. No setbacks from the eastern property line are required. No portion of the building may exceed 125 feet in height except for parapets not over 5'0" in height, stair and mechanical bulkheads, elevator machinery and water tanks.

Air conditioned ventilation and artificial lighting may be depended upon if advisable to promote the efficient use of the various floor areas.

III—Building.

A. BASEMENT.

The basement, a plan of which is not required, may be considered as containing the following: receiving room, library shipping room, building superintendent's office, janitor's supplies, male and female help's toilets and lockers, paint, carpentry, and electrical shops, mechanical equipment, and rentable storerooms.

B. GROUND FLOOR.

(Library Entrance and "Branch" Services, Office Building Entrance and Shops.)

1. **Library Entrance and "Branch" Services** 4,000 sq. ft. total.
   (a) A separate entrance connecting with elevators serving the library directly.
   (b) Delivery and Return Desk (500 sq. ft.), connected by book conveyors with the main library desk.
   (c) Condensed card catalogue of the most active books (500 sq. ft.)
   (d) Readers' advisor and condensed bibliography room with general and quick reference material (500 sq. ft.)
   (e) Browsing Room (about 1500 sq. ft.) containing:
   —display of new books
   —an open shelf collection of popular books
   —current magazines of general interest
   —tables for casual readers.
2. **Office Building, Entrance Lobby, Elevators, Elevator Lobby, Stairs, etc.**
3. **Restaurant** to be rented to a commercial tenant. 10,000 sq. ft.
4. **Four or Five Shops** to be rented to commercial tenants totaling about 10,000 sq. ft.
5. **Off-Street Loading Platform** for 2 trucks. This should be directly connected with the service elevator which serves both the library and the other tenants.
6. **Street Curb Pylon** with drop box for return of books by passing motorists.

C. TWO TOP FLOORS AND INTERMEDIATE STACK FLOOR.

The following elements should be arranged so as to take advantage of light, air, and view. Landscaped roof terraces may be an added attraction. The areas listed below are to be considered minimums.

1. **Circulation Room** 2,500 sq. ft.
   Central control point of the Library. Contains main charging and return desk and main card catalog.
2. **Reading Rooms.**
   These rooms are to contain, on open shelves, about 50,000 of the most active books in the library. Separation between these rooms need not be strongly defined, as flexibility will be gained

if their limits are not too permanently marked.

a. General Reading room, 5,000 sq. ft.

b. Reference and Bibliography, 1,500 sq. ft.
(The space required for this room may be added to the Circulation Room, No. I above, in a single open space.)

c. Technology and Business, 10,000 sq. ft.
(Due to the downtown location special emphasis should be put on this department.)

(A separate Periodical Room need not be provided as the periodicals are to be placed with the books on related subjects.)

3. **Children's Room.**
Also due to the downtown location services for children will be limited to a children's reading room of about 2,000 sq. ft., with a delivery desk for the circulation of children's books.

4. **Work Rooms,** 4,000 sq. ft.
Here new books are ordered, received and catalogued. Returned books are also processed and, if need be, mended. Except for correspondence, cared for by the Librarian and his secretary, all administration is carried on here. A mending room should occupy about one-fifth of this space. No bookbinding is to be done in this library.

5. **Staff Lounge and Lockers,** 900 sq. ft.
These rooms are to include a lounge with a kitchenette, a small locker room and toilet for women and the same for men. Women will comprise about three-fourths of the total staff of 20.

6. **Librarian's Office,** 400 sq. ft.
Included in the given area is space for an anteroom for a secretary. It is desirable that the public have convenient access to the Librarian, but it is more important that he be in close touch with his staff.

7. **Lecture Room,** 1,500 sq. ft.
To be used for exhibits as well as lectures.

8. **Stacks**
The bulk of the book storage is to be provided for on a stack floor located between the two main library floors and suspended from the upper one. The stack floor should be not more than 5" thick. The stack area will be used not only for book storage but also for various "small area" usages such as special subject centers with desks and reading tables, audio-visual equipment rooms, meeting rooms for small groups, research centers, etc. It is intended that this stack floor shall accommodate 200,000 books in addition to those stored in open shelves on the two main library floors.

9. **Public Toilets,** 800 sq. ft.
Shall be provided on each of the Main Library floors.

D. INTERMEDIATE FLOORS.

(Offices).

Between the Ground Floor and the Library floors, it is intended to build the maximum amount of rentable office space. The objective is to provide as much area as possible consistent with the needs of many individual tenants. The space should have good natural daylight, should be easily accessible to elevators and should be capable of flexible sub-division into large or small suites. The required plan of the typical floor for this portion of the building, however, need not show these divisions but only main corridors, stairs and elevators. Number and location of stairs and fire-proofing equipment shall follow the code of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Toilets, slop sink closets, and mechanical services shall be allowed for in accordance with good practice.

E. PENT HOUSE.

Adequate for elevator machinery and stair bulkheads, mechanical equipment, access to roof terraces, etc.

REQUIRED DRAWINGS: (Sheet size 31" x 40")

1. Plans:
Pedestrian and service circulation to shops, library and office space shall be clearly indicated on all plans.
   (a) Ground floor at the scale of 1/16" to the foot.
   (b) A typical office floor at scale of 1/16" to the foot.
   (c) Both main library floors at scale of 1/16" to the foot.
   (d) The stack floor at scale of 1/32" to the foot.
2. Section showing floor heights at scale of 1/32" to the foot.
3. One perspective showing two of the street facades.

(See page 3)

NOTE: The dates selected for this problem by each supervisor and school must be forwarded to the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design as soon as decided.

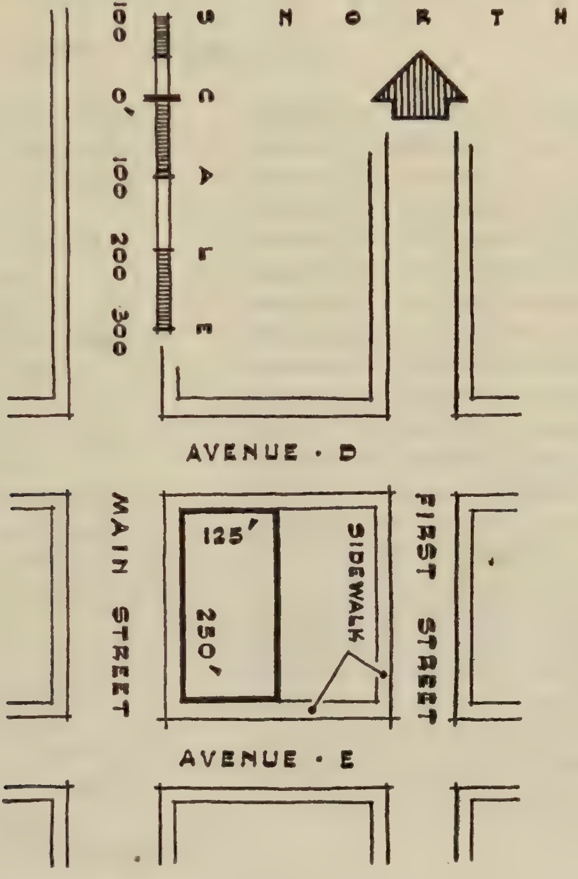
Failure to comply with the requirements as stated in the Circular of Information for 1949-1950 shall exclude drawings from judgment. Copy will be sent on request.

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

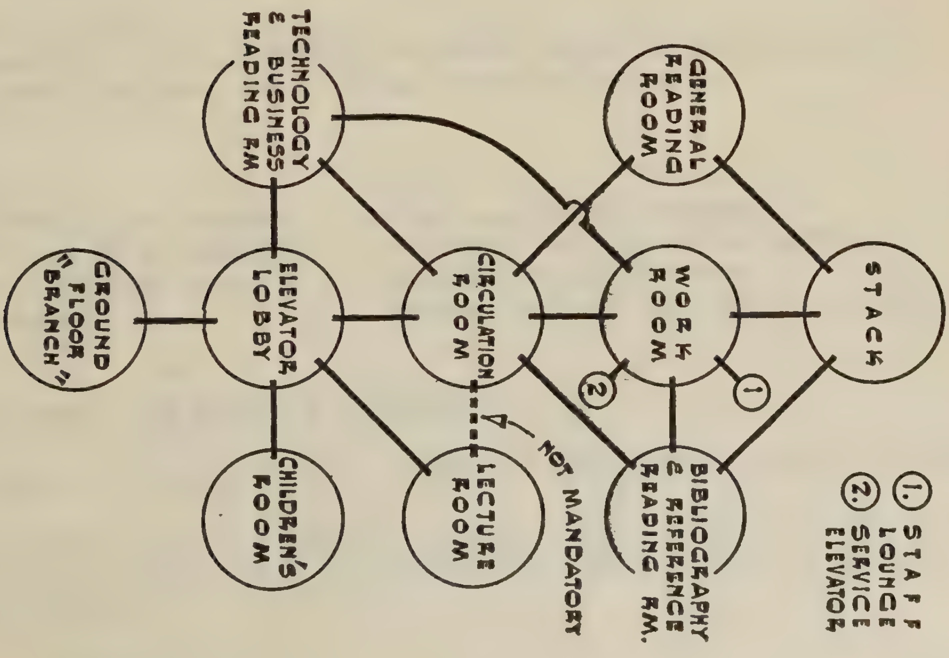
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE — 1949-1950 — FIFTY-SEVENTH SCHOOL YEAR

CLASS A PROBLEM III — A LIBRARY AND OFFICE BUILDING — ANGUS SNEAD MacDONALD PRIZE

PLOT PLAN



SPACE RELATIONSHIPS



CLASS A [illegible] - [illegible]
[illegible]
AUTHOR - JOHN [illegible] RATHER, JR., HOUSTON, TEXAS

JURY OF [illegible] - MAY 20, 19[illegible] - DALLAS, TEXAS

ATLEE B. AYRES, FAIA, SAN ANTONIO
DONALD BARTHELME, AIA, HOUSTON
J. [illegible] BENNETT, AIA, DALLAS
WILLIAM BENSON, DALLAS
THOMAS D. BROAD, FAIA, DALLAS
RALPH BRYAN, AIA, DALLAS
JACK M. CORGAN, AIA, DALLAS
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JOHN B. DANNA, AIA, DALLAS
ALBERT DECKER, DALLAS
GEORGE W. EDWARDS, AIA, [illegible]
HERSCHEL F[illegible], DALLAS
ALFRED C. F[illegible], [illegible]
O'NEIL FORD, [illegible]
W. [illegible]
[illegible] FORT WORTH
JOSEPH [illegible]
BRUCE [illegible]
THEO. [illegible]
HARRIS [illegible]
MARTIN S. [illegible]
ARTHUR G. [illegible]
RICHARD [illegible]
THOMPSON [illegible]
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[illegible]
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[illegible] SAN ANTONIO
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

SCHOOL R[illegible]
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ROBERT LENT, ANDERSON TODD, RICE INSTITUTE, HOUSTON

[illegible]
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
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[illegible]

(MR. KERNACY IS SENIOR CRITIC, SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, UNIV. OF TEXAS)

IN THE JUDGMENT OF THE PROBLEM ON HAND, IT SOON BECAME EVIDENT TO THE [illegible] THAT THE QUESTION OF [illegible] IMPORTANCE WAS HOW WELL DID THE BUILDING [illegible]

CLASS A PROBLEM III - ANGUS SNEAD MACDONALD PRIZE
A LIBRARY AND OFFICE BUILDING
AUTHOR - JOHN THOMAS RATHER, JR., HOUSTON, TEXAS

JURY OF AWARD - MAY 20, 1950 - DALLAS, TEXAS

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CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
RICE INSTITUTE, HOUSTON
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY MARTIN S. KERMACY

(MR. KERMACY IS SENIOR CRITIC, SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, UNIV. OF TEXAS)

IN THE JUDEMENT OF THE PROBLEM ON HAND, IT SOOM BECAME EVIDENT TO THE JURY THAT THE QUESTION OF PRIME IMPORTANCE WAS HOW WELL DID THE BUILDING FUNCTION AS A LIBRARY.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS WERE ALSO TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT. THE PROGRAM GAVE A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF SITE CONDITIONS INCLUDING CERTAIN ECONOMIC FACTORS. IN GENERAL, IT WAS FELT THAT THE GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF MANY OF THE PROBLEMS DID NOT CONSIDER THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE BOUNDING STREETS. IN SOME CASES, AREAS WERE BLANKED OFF WHICH WOULD BE MOST VALUABLE AS COMMERCIAL AND DISPLAY AREAS. THE PROFESSIONAL ADVISER INTIMATED THAT IT WAS HIGHLY DESIRABLE FOR THE GROUND FLOOR BRANCH OF THE LIBRARY TO HAVE AN ADVERTISING VALUE AND BE LOCATED IN A RELATIVELY PROMINENT PLACE. MANY MEMBERS OF THE JURY FELT THAT THIS CONSIDERATION WAS IN CONFLICT WITH THE PROBLEM OF GETTING THE BEST LIGHT AND OF GETTING AWAY FROM THE NOISY CORNER. IT HAPPENS THAT, IN THE PREMIATED DRAWINGS, THE GROUND FLOOR LIBRARY DOES, IN EVERY CASE, OCCUPY THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE BUILDING SO THAT PERHAPS INSTINCTIVELY OR UNCONSCIOUSLY THE JURY DID AGREE WITH THE REMARKS OF THE PROFESSIONAL ADVISER IN THIS RESPECT.

ON THE GROUND FLOOR, THE SERVICING OF STORES WAS VERY NICELY HANDLED IN MANY OF THE PROBLEMS BY MEANS OF A SERVICE DRIVE IN THE REAR OF THE BUILDING. IT WAS CONSIDERED UNACCEPTABLE FOR THE RESTAURANT TO BE BURIED INSIDE THE MASS OF THE BUILDING WITH NO STREET EXPOSURE. THE PROBLEM OF ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR THE BUILDING SEEMED TO BE WIDELY MISUNDERSTOOD. THERE WAS GREAT DIVERSITY IN THE NUMBER OF ELEVATORS PROVIDED BOTH FOR LIBRARY AND FOR GENERAL OFFICE SERVICE

THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTION VOICED BY THE JURORS WAS THAT THE MASSING OF THE BUILDING WAS WITHOUT REASON OR SHOWED NO EVIDENCE OF SERIOUS CONSIDERATION OF THE BUILDING AS A WHOLE.

MANY JURORS EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE PROBLEMS AS A GROUP SHOWED A DESIRE TO BE DIFFERENT OR ORIGINAL AT ALL COSTS AND THE PERSPECTIVES WERE IN MANY CASES BIZARRE BOTH AS TO FORM AND TO COLOR. IN MANY CASES, PLANS WERE EXCELLENT BUT WITHOUT A PROPER DEVELOPMENT IN THREE DIMENSIONS. IN OTHER CASES THE DESIRE TO ACHIEVE A STRIKING FORM WITHOUT DUE CONSIDERATION OF THE PLANNING WAS VERY OBVIOUS. FREQUENTLY PRECONCEIVED FORMS HAD PLANNING ELEMENTS FORCED INTO THEM WITHOUT CONSIDERATION FOR FUNCTION OR STRUCTURE. THE JURY FULLY APPRECIATED THE FACT THAT THIS WAS A MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEM IN PLANNING AND IN THREE DIMENSIONAL ORGANIZATION AND IT WAS REGRETTED THAT A LONGER TIME COULD NOT HAVE BEEN DEVOTED TO THIS STUDY.

A PARTICULAR FAILING WAS THE CONSIDERATION OF PROPER LIGHTING OF THE LIBRARY. THIS FAILING WAS SO COMMON THAT THE JURY FINALLY, IN A SENSE, HAD TO MINIMIZE THE CONSIDERATION THAT THE WEST EXPOSURES WERE ALMOST INVARIABLY ALL GLASS. THIS WOULD CREATE A TERRIFIC PROBLEM WITH RESPECT TO A PROPERLY FUNCTIONING LIBRARY. IN ONE CASE THE JURY WAS MUCH PUZZLED BY THE FACT THAT THE UPPER LIBRARY FLOOR AND THE STACK FLOOR WERE BLANKED OUT AND DEPENDED ENTIRELY ON ARTIFICIAL LIGHT, YET FOR SOME INEXPLICABLE REASON, THE LOWER LIBRARY FLOOR WAS COMPLETELY WALLED WITH GLASS ON THE WEST SIDE. THIS SEEMED TO INDICATE A LACK OF SOUND REASONING AND CONSIDERATION OF THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED. ANY STRONG CONTRAST OF BRIGHT SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW IS MOST DISTURBING IN A READING ROOM. HERE, IT WOULD HAVE BEEN PROPER TO HAVE CLOSED THE WEST WALL AND DEPENDED ON ARTIFICIAL LIGHT. NONE OF THE PROBLEMS SATISFACTORILY SOLVED THIS QUESTION, THOUGH THERE WAS SOME WEAK EVIDENCE OF THOUGHT IN THIS DIRECTION. WIDE OVERHANGS AND OTHER DEVICES WERE SHOWN IN SOME SOLUTIONS; THESE WOULD AFFORD A CERTAIN MEASURE OF PROTECTION, BUT, ON THE WHOLE, WOULD BE INADEQUATE TO PROTECT THE ROOMS PROPERLY FROM THE WESTERN SUN.

SOME MENTION WAS MADE BY THE JURY OF THE STRUCTURAL PROBLEM OF SUPPORTING THE STACKS IN THE UPPER FLOOR OF A LOFT TYPE BUILDING. WHILE THIS IS DEFINITELY A FACTOR, IT WAS FELT THAT IN THE NATURE OF THE PRESENTATION, IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE ADEQUATELY TO INDICATE THAT THE MATTER HAD BEEN GIVEN CONSIDERATION BY THE POCHE OF THE PLAN ALONE. ANOTHER FEATURE WHICH WAS WIDELY IGNORED WAS THE FUNCTION OF THE TWO FIRE STAIRS. IN MANY CASES, THE STAIRS WERE VIRTUALLY BACK TO BACK AND WOULD NOT PASS BUILDING CODES IN ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY

THE FIRST PRIZE AND FIRST MEDAL DRAWING BY C. R. FIELDS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, WAS FELT TO HAVE EXCELLENT ORIENTATION OF PARTS AND RELATIONSHIP OF THESE INDIVIDUAL PARTS TO EACH OTHER. ON THE GROUND FLOOR THE SHOPS WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO SERVICE PROPERLY, BUT THIS WAS TAKEN TO BE A MINOR FAULT. THE MAIN ENTRANCE LOBBY IS INADEQUATE AND THE HANDLING OF THE SOUTHWEST CORNER WAS A SUBJECT OF CONSIDERABLE COMMENT. THERE WERE SOME MEMBERS OF THE JURY WHO FELT THAT IT WAS QUESTIONABLE TO CREATE A BLANK PYLON ALONG THE MAIN STREET, THEREBY LOSING VALUABLE DISPLAY AREA; OTHERS, HOWEVER, POINTED OUT THAT THIS WAS A LEGITIMATE DEVICE SINCE IT BLOCKED THE SUN FROM THE HOTTEST CORNER OF THE BUILDING AND PROVIDED A BACK FOR THE ELEVATORS. ALSO, VISUALLY, IT CREATED A GOOD SOLID IN CONTRACT TO THE GLASS AREAS PREVAILING IN THE REST OF THE BUILDING.

THE ENTRANCE TO THE GROUND FLOOR BRANCH OF THE LIBRARY WAS MUCH ADMIRED AND THE ACCESS TO THE LIBRARY ELEVATORS WAS NICELY HANDLED. THE TYPICAL OFFICE FLOOR PLAN WAS CONSIDERED TO BE AMONG THE BEST AND WOULD PROVIDE GOOD RENTAL SPACE THROUGHOUT. ON THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE LIBRARY PLAN, THE ELEVATORS PROVIDE DIRECT ACCESS TO THE LECTURE ROOM AND EXHIBITS WITHOUT DISTURBING THE REST OF THE LIBRARY FLOOR, AND YET ARE DIRECTLY UNDER CONTROL OF THE DESK. THE BUSINESS AND TECHNOLOGY READING ROOM IS CLEARLY AND SIMPLY DEFINED AND WOULD MAKE A MOST PLEASANT SPACIAL ORGANIZATION.

THE TOP LIBRARY FLOOR PROVIDES A WELL HANDLED AREA FOR THE CHILDREN'S READING ROOM WITH DIRECT SUPERVISION FROM THE MAIN CIRCULATION DESK, WHICH ALSO HAS GOOD CONTROL OF THE GENERAL READING ROOM. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCE AREAS ARE IN NICE RELATIONSHIP TO THE WORK ROOM IN THAT IT WAS DIVIDED BETWEEN TWO FLOORS. THE LIBRARY CONSULTANT CLAIMED THAT A WORK ROOM FUNCTIONS BEST AS A SINGLE SPACE IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCE, AND THAT THE SEPARATION OF THE WORK ROOM INTO TWO AREAS ON DIFFERENT FLOORS WOULD PROVIDE A PROBLEM OF VERTICAL CIRCULATION.

THE PERSPECTIVE WAS ONE OF THE SIMPLEST, MOST STRAIGHT FORWARD AND DIRECT EXPRESSIONS OF THE ELEMENTS CONTAINED WITHIN THE BUILDING. THIS WAS THE ONE PROBLEM THAT SEEMED ADEQUATELY TO TAKE CARE OF THE PROBLEM OF WESTERN EXPOSURE IN THE READING ROOMS WITH VERTICAL BLINDS. ON THE WHOLE, THE PROBLEM WAS CONSIDERED TO BE A VERY GOOD SOLUTION OF MOST OF THE MATTERS WHICH WERE CONSIDERED TO BE OF PRIME IMPORTANCE BY THE MEMBERS OF THE JURY.

THE FIRST MEDAL AND SECOND PRIZE DRAWING BY W. F. GOLDING, JR. ALSO OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, HAS A GOOD GROUND FLOOR ORGANIZATION AND A WORKABLE PLEASANT LIBRARY ON THE TOP FLOORS. THE GROUND FLOOR LIBRARY WAS CRITICIZED BECAUSE THE ENTRANCE AND ELEVATOR CIRCULATION SEPARATED THE BROWSING AREA FROM THE RETURN AND DELIVERY DESK.

SERVICING OF THE STORES IS POSSIBLE, IF A LITTLE BIT INVOLVED. THE RESTAURANT COULD BE A VERY PLEASANT AREA. THE TYPICAL OFFICE FLOOR WORKS VERY WELL. THE LOWER LIBRARY FLOOR AFFORDS GOOD SUPERVISION AND CONTROL. THE REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY ROOM HAS AN ADEQUATE RELATIONSHIP TO THE WORK ROOMS, THOUGH NOT AS DIRECT AS DESIREABLE. THE UPPER LIBRARY FLOOR REQUIRES A SECOND POINT OF CONTROL, BUT THIS IS NOT TOO SERIOUS A CRITICISM. THE TERRACE OFF THE UPPER LIBRARY FLOOR GIVES NICE CHARACTER AND QUALITY TO THE AREA, WHILE, AT THE SAME TIME, AFFORDS A CHANCE FOR OVERHANGS TO PROVIDE SOME SHADE AND PROTECTION FOR THE WEST WINDOWS.

THE FIRST MEDAL AND THIRD PRIZE DRAWING BY H. C. MAPLES, OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE, HAD A CHECKERED CAREER DURING THE COURSE OF THE JUDGMENT. AT FIRST IT WAS JUDGED A CHECK. LATER IT WAS BROUGHT UP FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION AND RECEIVED A GROWING LINE OF SUPPORT. THE GROUND FLOOR HAS CHARM AND CHARACTER; THE SHOPS ARE NICELY HANDLED. THE OFFICE ELEVATORS ARE INADEQUATE IN NUMBER. IT WAS POINTED OUT HOWEVER, THAT THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE ELEVATORS WOULD AFFORD GREAT FLEXIBILITY IN THE EVENT OF FUTURE REMODELING OR REARRANGEMENT OF SPACES WITHIN THE BUILDING. THE FIRE TOWERS ARE VIRTUALLY BACK TO BACK AND SEPARATED ONLY BY THE SERVICE ELEVATOR BETWEEN THEM, WHICH INDICATES A LACK OF UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR PURPOSE.

THE LIBRARY AREA IS AN INGENIOUS SOLUTION WHICH WAS AT FIRST NOT RECOGNIZED FOR ITS TRUE MERIT. FURTHER AND LENGTHY CONSIDERATION BY ALL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE JURY EVENTUALLY BROUGHT OUT ITS MANY ADVANTAGES. IT ACHIEVES BEAUTIFUL CONTROL OF ALL OF THE AREAS PERTAINING TO THE LIBRARY BY PLACING THE CONTROL DESK ON AN INTERMEDIATE LEVEL BETWEEN THE TWO MAIN LIBRARY FLOORS. ALL OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE LIBRARY HAVE A GOOD RELATIONSHIP WITH RESPECT TO EACH OTHER, THOUGH THE STACK FLOOR IS INADEQUATE. THE LOWER FLOOR OF THE LIBRARY CAME IN FOR A GREAT DEAL OF CRITICISM BECAUSE OF ITS LACK OF ORDER AND COMPOSITION. THE TERRACE AREAS AROUND THE LECTURE ROOM ARE MEANINGLESS AND WERE SEVERELY CRITICIZED. THE PRACTICALITY OR DESIREABILITY OF DEVELOPING THIS LOWER LIBRARY FLOOR IN THE SPIRIT AND CHARACTER INDICATED WAS QUESTIONED BY MANY OF THE JURORS. THE TYPICAL OFFICE FLOOR EXHIBITS MEANINGLESS BREAKS WHICH OBVIOUSLY ARE NECESSARY ONLY TO ACHIEVE THE PREDETERMINED MASS OF THE PERSPECTIVE. IT WAS FELT THAT THE THREE DIMENSIONAL CONCEPTION AS SHOWN IN THE NICELY RENDERED PERSPECTIVE WAS THE GOVERNING ELEMENT WHICH LED TO MANY OF THE FAULTS THAT INITIALLY PREJUDICED THE JURY AGAINST THIS PROBLEM AS A PRACTICAL SOLUTION. IT WAS AFTER THE JURY DECIDED THAT IT WAS INTERESTED FIRST AND FOREMOST IN A WELL WORKING LIBRARY ORGANIZATION, THAT THIS PROBLEM MOVED FORWARD IN THE JUDGMENT. NEVERTHELESS, THE ELEVATIONS ARE A HOPELESS POTPOURRI OF DISSIMILAR ELEMENTS WHICH HAVE NO AESTHETIC OR PRACTICAL RELATIONSHIP TO EACH OTHER.

A GOOD ARCHITECTURAL SOLUTION OF A STATED PROBLEM INVOLVES THE SOLUTION OF ALL OF THE PROBLEMS PERTAINING TO A GIVEN BUILDING COMPLEX. THESE INCLUDE PROBLEMS OF PLANNING, OF MASSING, AND EVERY CONSIDERATION THAT BEARS UPON A PARTICULAR PROGRAM. THERE WERE THOSE WHO ADMIRED THE AUDACITY OF THIS SOLUTION; THERE WERE THOSE WHO DID NOT. THOSE WHO ADMIRED IT PREVAILED.

THE SECOND MEDAL PROBLEM BY D. BENEDICT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, IS A GOOD STRONG SOLUTION. THE INTERIOR COURT WAS QUESTIONED; THE OFFICE SPACES ON THE TYPICAL FLOORS WOULD NOT BE QUITE AS GOOD AS THOSE IN THE PROBLEMS PREVIOUSLY DISCUSSED. THE GROUND FLOOR WORKS WELL, ALTHOUGH IN

THIS PROBLEM THE RESTAURANT WAS COMPLETELY BURIED INSIDE THE PLAN. IF IT COULD BE ADMITTED THAT ALL OF THE BUSINESS OF THE RESTAURANT WOULD COME FROM WITHIN THE BUILDING, THIS SOLUTION WOULD BE ADMISSIBLE, BUT MOST OF THE JURORS DID NOT FEEL THAT A RESTAURANT COULD AFFORD TO BE SO LIMITED. THE LIBRARY AREA WORKS WELL, ALTHOUGH THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE LIBRARY IS CONFUSED WITH THE FORMS THAT MAKE UP THE TERRACES. THESE FORMS WERE NOT WELL ORGANIZED IN THAT HETEROGENOUS ELEMENTS WERE SCATTERED HERE AND THERE WITH THE LECTURE ROOM ARBITRARILY JUTTING OUT TO BREAK UP THE TERRACES.

THE SECOND MEDAL PROBLEM OF W. S. NEWMAN, OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE, HAS A GOOD GROUND FLOOR PLAN AND ALSO A GOOD LIBRARY ELEMENT. ON THE GROUND FLOOR THE ARCADE WOULD MAKE A VERY NICE FEATURE. THERE WAS SOME QUESTION AS TO THE PRACTICALITY OF HAVING THE ELEVATORS TO THE OFFICE AREA OPENING DIRECTLY ON TO AN EXTERIOR, ALTHOUGH SHELTERED SPACE. THE GROUND FLOOR LIBRARY WAS CRITICIZED AS LACKING ADVERTISING VALUE IN THAT IT WAS TUCKED AWAY IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE BUILDING. HOWEVER, THIS LOCATION WOULD GIVE IT A QUIET, PLEASANT BROWSING ROOM WHICH WOULD NOT BE TRUE TO SOME OF THE MORE EXPOSED LOCATIONS. THE STORES WERE DEVELOPED AS AN ISLAND UNDER THE MAIN MASS OF THE BUILDING, WHICH IS AN INTERESTING SOLUTION, ALTHOUGH SERVICE WOULD BE AWKWARD. THE OFFICE FLOORS WERE NOT CONSIDERED TO BE AMONG THE BETTER LAYOUTS. A DIVISION OF SPACE WOULD RESULT IN SOME AWKWARD AND UNDESIRABLE AREAS. THE SIMPLE MASS OF THE BUILDING IS GOOD, ALTHOUGH SOME QUESTIONED THE VAGUE INDICATION OF CONTROL OF SUN ON THE WEST. THE WORK ROOM IN THE LIBRARY AREA WAS ABOVE THE MAIN FLOOR AND THE LIBRARY CONSULTANT INDICATED THAT, IN HIS OPINION, THIS WAS NOT A GOOD ARRANGEMENT.

THE SECOND MEDAL PROBLEM OF J. TRUEMPER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, HAS AN INTERESTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN WITH A WORKABLE, IF INVOLVED, SCHEME FOR SERVICING THE SHOPS. THE GROUND FLOOR LIBRARY IS WELL HANDLED WITH GOOD ACCESS TO THE LIBRARY ELEVATORS EITHER FROM THE LOBBY WITHIN THE BUILDING OR FROM THE STREET ON THE SOUTH. THE INTERMEDIATE OFFICE FLOORS HAVE A GOOD SIMPLE LAYOUT ALTHOUGH THERE IS AN ARBITRARY DISCONTINUATION OF THE FLOOR SPACE ON THE WEST BELOW THE HEIGHT OF THE SET-BACK REQUIREMENTS. IN THE LIBRARY AREA, THE PROXIMITY OF THE WORK ROOM TO REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY IS ADEQUATE ALTHOUGH A CLOSER CONNECTION WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER. CONTROL WAS CONSIDERED GOOD. THE SECOND LIBRARY FLOOR ELEVATOR LOBBY IS TOO TIGHT AND CONSTRICTED IMMEDIATELY OUTSIDE THE LECTURE ROOM. THE MASSING OF THE BUILDING IS SIMPLE AND PLEASANT AND THE TOP FLOOR OF THE LIBRARY INDICATES A DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD GIVE A HANDSOME LEISURELY CHARACTER APPROPRIATE FOR THIS TYPE OF PROJECT.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS - BY MALCOLM G. WYER, LIBRARIAN FOR CITY OF DENVER

FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF A LIBRARIAN, THERE ARE SEVERAL THINGS OF INTEREST IN THIS COMPETITION. IN THE FIRST PLACE, THE PROGRAM OUTLINED A LIBRARY WHICH IS FAR FROM THE CONVENTIONAL TYPE. THIS CALLED FOR INGENUITY AND IMAGINATION ON THE PART OF THE STUDENTS.

AGAIN, WHILE IT WAS EMPHASIZED THAT THE GROUND FLOOR SHOULD BRING IN AS MUCH INCOME AS POSSIBLE, IT ALSO WAS DESIRABLE THAT THE LIBRARY UNIT ON THIS LEVEL BE GIVEN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE TO ADVERTISE THE LIBRARY. ALL OF THE DESIGNS WHICH RECEIVED AWARDS RECOGNIZED THIS FACTOR.

FURTHER, THE PROBLEM CALLED FOR CAREFUL PLANNING OF THE ELEMENTS WHICH WERE TO GO INTO THE LIBRARY PROPER ON THE UPPER FLOORS. THE DESIRABLE ARRANGEMENT WAS FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES, WORK SPACES, ETC. TO BE COMPACTLY ARRANGED, AND YET TO BE CONVENIENT TO THE CATALOG, REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC MATERIALS. MANY OF THE PLANS OVERLOOKED THIS ELEMENT OF COMPACTNESS.

IN LISTENING TO THE JURY'S DISCUSSION, IT WAS EVIDENT THAT THERE WAS SOME CONFUSION AS TO WHAT WAS MEANT BY "CONTROL". FROM A LIBRARIAN'S POINT OF VIEW, "CONTROL" IS THE PROTECTION OR OVERSIGHT OF THE EXIT FROM THE LIBRARY ROOMS TO SEE THAT ALL BOOKS TAKEN ARE PROPERLY CHARGED. "SUPERVISION" IS THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE ROOMS SO THAT THERE IS CLEAR OBSERVATION OF ALL READING ROOM SPACES FROM A CENTRAL DESK SO THAT THE PUBLIC CAN BE SUPERVISED WITH A MINIMUM OF STAFF. AS I SAY, THERE WAS SOME CONFUSION ON THE PART OF THE JURY AS TO THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN THESE TWO TERMS AND THIS CONFUSION WAS ALSO SHOWN IN MANY OF THE PLANS. I THINK THERE MIGHT HAVE BEEN A CLEARER DEFINITION OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CONTROL AND SUPERVISION IN THE PROBLEM STATEMENT.

ONE DESIGN SOLVED THE CONTROL PROBLEM IN AN INTERESTING WAY BY HAVING THE ONLY ENTRANCE TO THE LIBRARY AT ONE END OF THE STACK ROOM FLOOR. HERE WERE CONCENTRATED THE CONTROL DESK, THE LIBRARY OFFICES AND WORK ROOMS. THE READING ROOM FLOORS WERE REACHED BY RAMPS LEADING UP TO THE TOP LEVEL AND DOWN TO THE LOWER LEVEL. THIS WAS SUCH AN INTERESTING FEATURE THAT IF THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TWO READING ROOM LEVELS HAD BEEN MORE CAREFULLY THOUGHT OUT, IT WOULD HAVE PROVIDED AN EXCELLENT SOLUTION.

FEW OF THE DESIGNS TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE SUGGESTION IN THE PROGRAM THAT INFORMAL SUBJECT CENTERS BE LOCATED ON THE STACK ROOM FLOOR. SMALL READING ROOMS OR CONFERENCE ROOMS ADJOINING THE STACKS WOULD BE OF GREAT CONVENIENCE TO SPECIAL STUDENTS, COMMITTEES, ETC.

I THINK THAT THE PLANS WERE REMARKABLY WELL DONE, CONSIDERING THE FIVE WEEK LIMIT FOR THEIR PREPARATION. THEY SHOWED A GREAT DEAL OF CONCENTRATION ON THE PART OF THE STUDENTS AND A GOOD CONCEPTION OF WHAT WAS INVOLVED IN THE COMPETITION. I THINK RESULTS SHOULD BE OF GREAT INTEREST BECAUSE THIS PROBLEM OUTLINED A NEW TYPE OF LIBRARY. THERE IS NO EXISTING PUBLIC LIBRARY WHICH HAS BEEN DEVELOPED IN THIS WAY AND THESE DESIGNS ARE SUGGESTIVE OF WHAT MIGHT BE DONE IN DEVELOPING A SUCCESSFUL AND EASILY OPERATED LIBRARY UNDER CONDITIONS DIFFERENT FROM THE TRADITIONAL PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

FURTHER COMMENTS - BY ROBERT B. O'CONNOR NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE IN DALLAS

C. R. FIELDS, FIRST MEDAL AND FIRST PRIZE: UNANIMOUS AWARD. BEST ROUNDED SOLUTION AND OUTSTANDING CORRELATION OF PLAN, MASS, AND EXPRESSION. ALMOST THE ONLY PROBLEM TO CONSIDER CONTROL OF WEST LIGHT. FINE UTILIZATION OF LIMITATIONS TO ACHIEVE POSITIVE ASSETS, AS FOR EXAMPLE THE USE OF BLANK WALL BEHIND LIBRARY ELEVATORS AND CUTTING OUT SOUTHWEST EXPOSURE TO GIVE MAJOR DISTINCTION TO LIBRARY ELEMENT IN THE OTHERWISE COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE. GOOD RELATIONSHIP OF OFFICE AND LIBRARY ELEVATORS AND EXCELLENT LAYOUT OF RENTAL SPACE. CRITICISMS: SOMEWHAT RESTRICTED AREA DEVOTED TO

GROUND FLOOR ELEVATOR LOBBY; NOT IDEAL RELATION OF WORK ROOM TO CATALOGUE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MAIN LIBRARY; INCOMPLETE SOLUTION OF SERVICE TO STORES, EXCUSED PERHAPS BY DELIBERATE FLEXIBILITY OF RENTAL SPACE.

W. F. GOLDING, JR., FIRST MEDAL AND SECOND PRIZE: STRAIGHTFORWARD MASS AND EXPRESSION RELATED TO A SIMPLE AND WORKABLE PLAN. PARTIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF WEST LIGHT PROBLEM BUT NOT AS SUCCESSFUL AS FIRST PRIZE. NO DISTINGUISHMENT OF LIBRARY ELEMENT OF TOTAL STRUCTURE. GROUND FLOOR LIBRARY SPLIT IN TWO BY CIRCULATION. SOUND AND SIMPLE MAIN LIBRARY LAYOUT WITH PROBABLY BETTER RELATIONSHIP OF WORK ROOM TO CATALOG AND BIBLIOGRAPHY THAN IN FIRST PRIZE THOUGH STILL SUBJECT TO SOME BETTERMENT.

H.C.MAPLES, FIRST MEDAL AND THIRD PRIZE: HIGHLY CONTROVERSIAL. ORIGINAL SUB-JURY GAVE IT A CHECK, THEN REVIEW JURY RAISED IT TO A MENTION. SEVERAL OF THE FINAL JURY REQUESTED RECONSIDERATION OF IT AND IT RECEIVED THIRD PRIZE! HIGHLY IMAGINATIVE WITH BRILLIANT SOLUTION OF MAIN LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION PROBLEM. INTERESTING GROUND FLOOR BUT RATHER INSIGNIFICANT LOCATION FOR LIBRARY BRANCH. INTELLIGENT ARRANGEMENT OF ELEVATORS BUT INSUFFICIENT NUMBER. STAIRS WOULD MEET NO KNOWN CODE. TOTALLY INADEQUATE STACK AREA. STRANGELY INEPT AND ILLOGICAL INTERMEDIATE FLOOR OF OUTDOOR TERRACES AND DISJOINTED PLAN ELEMENTS, NOT EXPRESSED IN ELEVATION. POOR OFFICE FLOOR PLAN. OBVIOUSLY COMPETENT BUT HARDLY LEGIBLE PRESENTATION DUE TO DARK BROWN BASIC BACKGROUND. A BRILLIANT BUT VERY UNEVEN PROBLEM.

GENERAL COMMENTS: PROGRAM A VERY INTERESTING ONE WRITTEN BY AN EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONER IN THE LIBRARY FIELD. EVIDENTLY A VERY DIFFICULT PROBLEM FOR THE STUDENTS DUE TO THE NUMBER AND TYPE OF QUESTIONS INVOLVED. ENLIGHTENING REVELATION OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOLS ALLOW THEIR STUDENTS TO ACCEPT WITH NO APPARENT EVALUATION THE CLICHES OF THE CURRENT ARCHITECTURAL PRESS. THE PASSAGE OF SOME MONTHS IS SIGNALIZED BY VIRTUALLY NO U.N. BUILDINGS BUT AT LEAST 100 OUT OF 160 PORTLAND INSURANCE BUILDINGS BY BELLUSCHI! ONE OF THE HELPFUL ASPECTS OF THIS JUDGMENT WAS THE IMPACT ON THE JURORS, NOTABLY THE YOUNGER ARCHITECTS, OF THE ABSURDITY OF LIFTING ANY DESIGN MOTIF SUCH AS THE GLASS WALL OUT OF CONTEXT WITHOUT CRITICISM OF ITS PROPRIETY OR PRACTICALITY FOR A DIFFERENT SITUATION.

SUMMARY OF AWARDS:

3 FIRST MEDAL 3 SECOND MEDAL 74 MENTION 4 HORS CONCOURS
77 NO AWARD 161 TOTAL SUBMITTED

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA: MENTION- J.H.DEIERLEIN, T.R.KEOGH, V.D.LANGHART, H.J.TERZINO.

GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY: HORS CONCOURS- N.J.COUCH, F.L.HARRISON, V.C.SMOLEN.

OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE: FIRST MEDAL- H.C.MAPLES, THIRD PRIZE; SECOND MEDAL- W.S.NEWMAN. MENTION- E.E.BISHOP, W.HARDWICK, O.V.HOLMES,JR., E.L.HUXLEY, H.NELSON, C.W.SANDERS, L.Y.SHUMATE G.H.TSCHIEMER,JR., H.WILLIAMS.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY: MENTION- E.F.NEAL

RICE INSTITUTE: MEntion- A.HEIDBREDER
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS: FI^ST MEdal- C.R.FIELDS, FIRST PRIZE;
W.F.GOLDING,JR.,SECOND PRIZE; SEcond MEdal- D.BENEDICT, J.TRUEMPER,
MEntion- R.L.APPLEGATE, H.BERGEIM, S.BLUM, H.N.CALDWELL, C.S.CATLIN,
H.COOLER, M.U.DOYLE, D.D.ESCH, S.G.FISHMAN, S.G.FOOTLIK,
H.R.GABRIEL, T.A.GRAMAN, N.HEAL, C.W.HICKMAN, G.C.HJORT,
J.HALLBECK, J.D.HUBBARD, J.M.KING, F.KISHABA, R.R.KNAPP,
W.B.KOERBER, R.L.KREUTZ, A.KUBALA, R.LaRUE, J.R.LETE, E.LEUCHT,
G.W.LINDSTROM, P.J.LOUGEAY, A.LUCK, R.E.McCRACKEN,JR., W.C.MOE,
K.MENDENHALL, I.MOSES, R.J.NELMAR, L.M.NOWICKI, R.C.OVRESAT,
D.U.PATTON, L.W.POKLEN, T.G.QUINN, D.REGINATO, R.L.RITZ, M.L.ROHE,
R.O.ROY, W.J.SCHEIDEMANTEL, N.SCHILLER, W.C.SCHUBERT, M.SIEGEL,
W.T.SPOONER, D.E.STOLL, H.H.THOMPSON, W.J.TILLMAN,JR., L.R.TROXELL,
R.D.WARNER, H.WEINER, F.WEINERT, H.WENDT, M.WEXLER, R.E.WHITE.
HOrs COncours- R.NEVARA.
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA: MEntion- R.B.MONTGOMERY,JR.

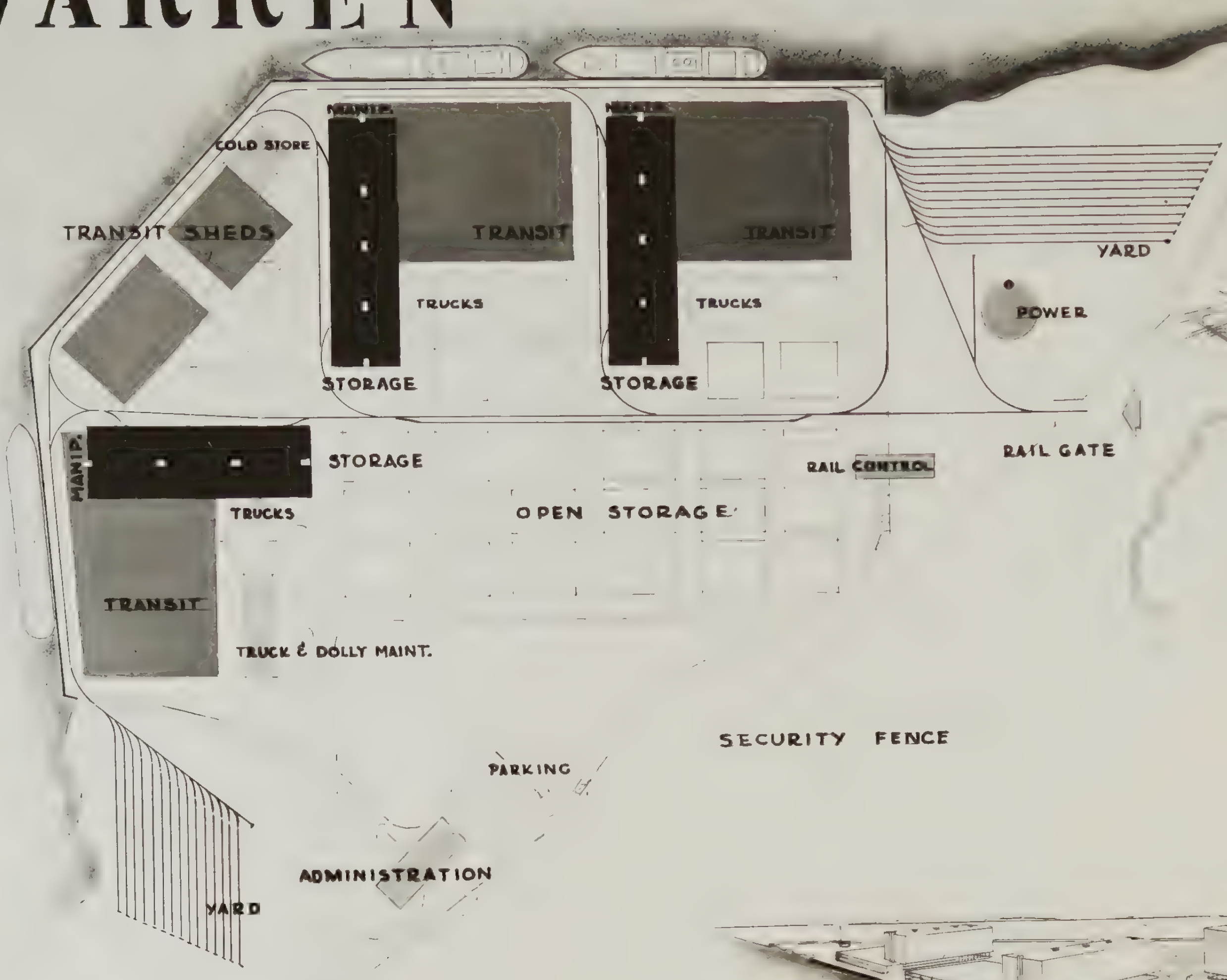
INDEX OF REPRODUCTIONS:

CLASS A PROBLEM III - A LIBRARY AND OFFICE BUILDING
ANGUS SNEAD MACDONALD PRIZE - MAY 20, 1950 - DALLAS, TEXAS

77.	C.R.FIELDS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS	FIRST MEDAL, FIRST PRIZE
78.	W.F.GOLDING,JR., UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS	FIRST MEDAL, SECOND PRIZE
79.	H.C.MAPLES, OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE	FIRST MEDAL, THIRD PRIZE
80.	D.BENEDICT, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS	SECOND MEDAL
81.	W.S.NEWMAN, OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE	SECOND MEDAL
82.	J. TRUEMPER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS	SECOND MEDAL

REPRODUCTIONS OF WORK OF THE CURRENT YEAR
ARE AVAILABLE AT 30 CENTS EACH; REPORTS AT 15 CENTS EACH.
REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

WARREN



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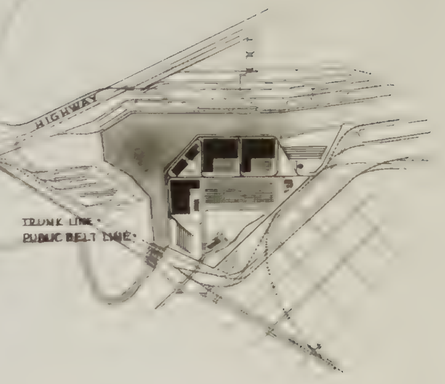

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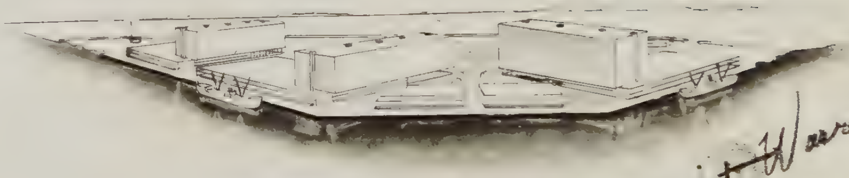

PERSPECTIVE

First Warren Prize

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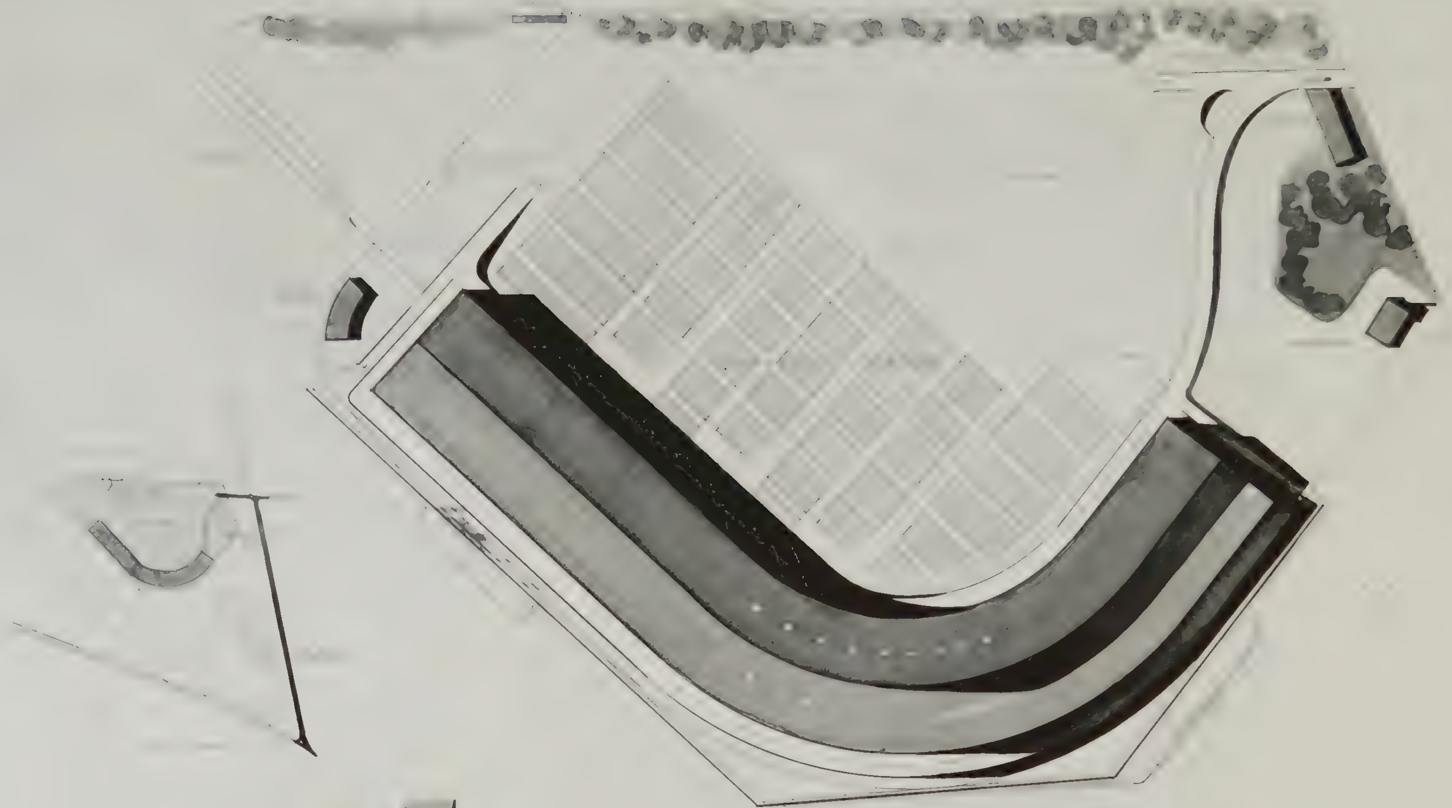
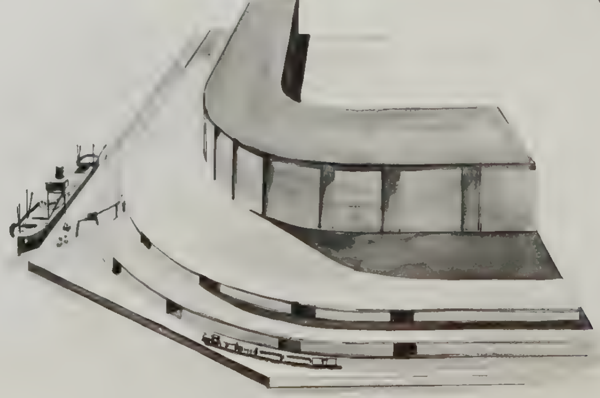
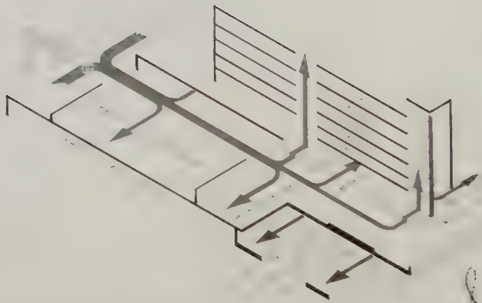
54

WARREN PRIZE
"FOREIGN TRADE
ZONE" · MAR '50
E.F. NEAL PRINCETON



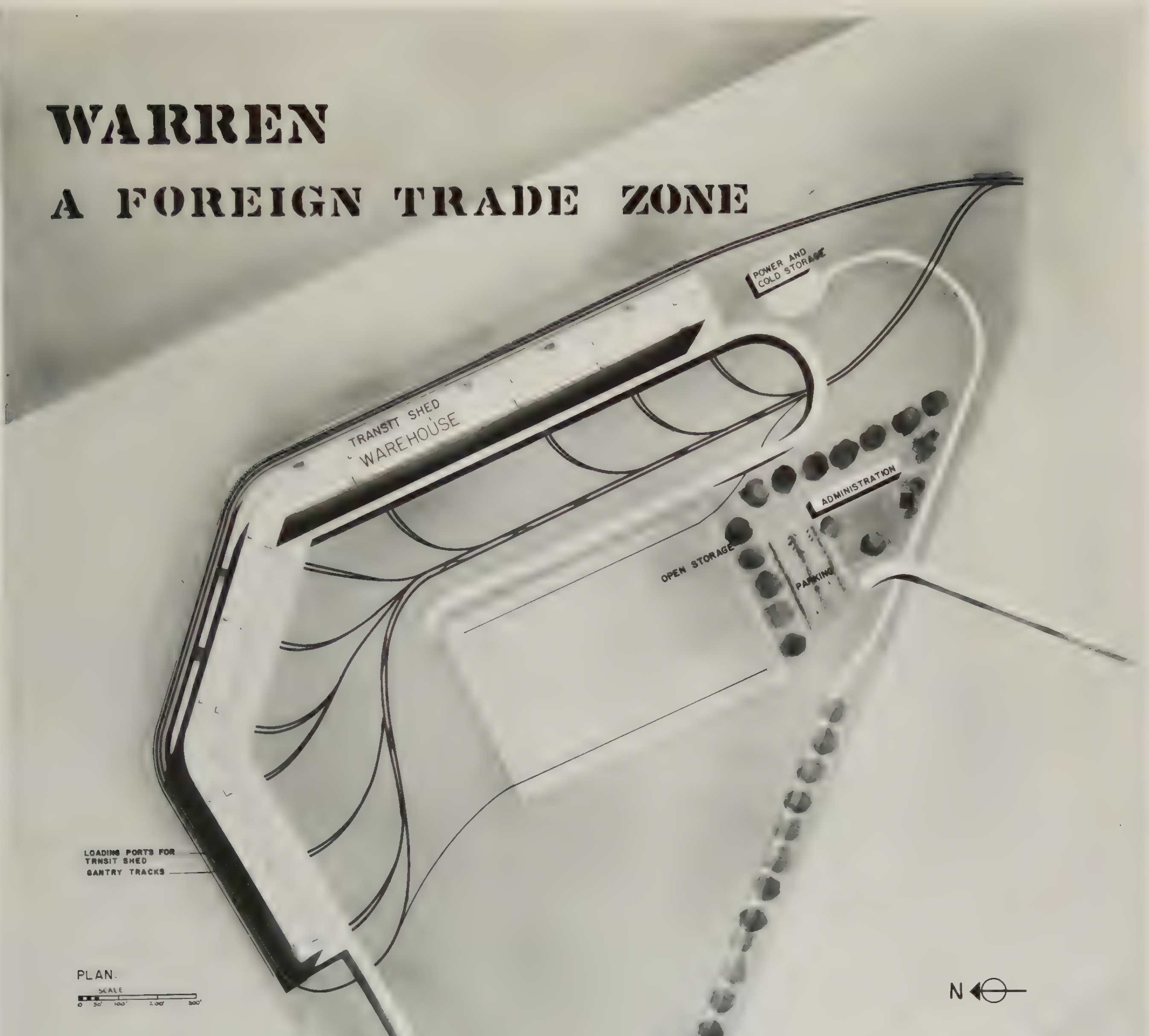




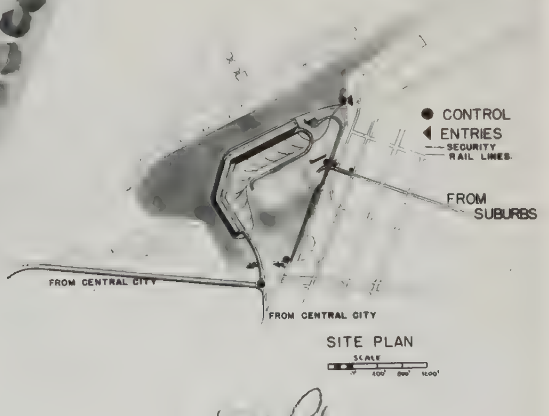
ISOMETRIC VIEW OF MATERIAL FLOW PATTERN

Second Place
Warren Prize 1949-50
55

WARREN
A FOREIGN TRADE ZONE



PLAN.

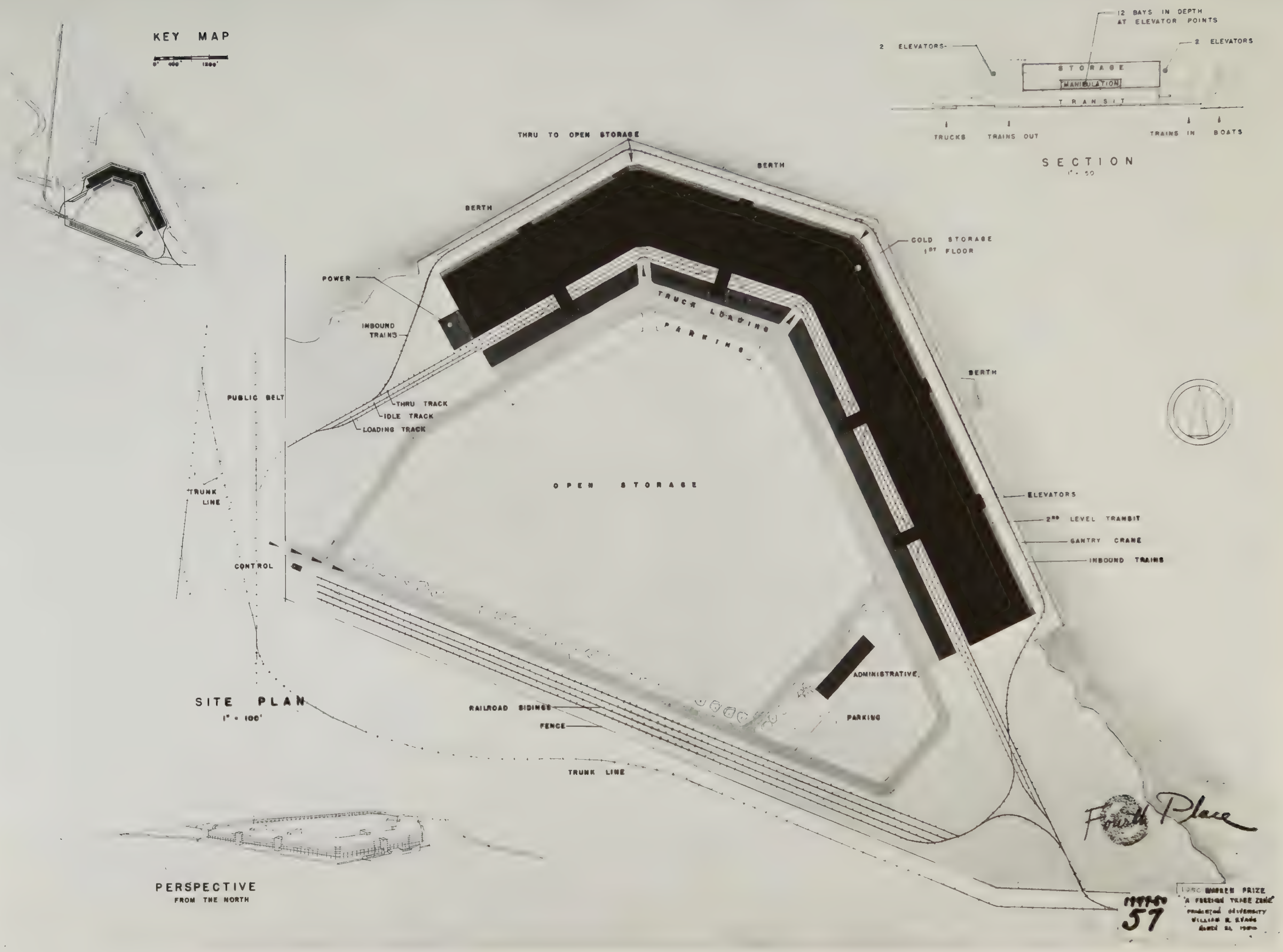


SITE PLAN

Third Place

1949-50
56

1950 WARREN PRIZE
A FOREIGN TRADE ZONE
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
[illegible] March '50


KEY MAP

SECTION
1" = 50'

SITE PLAN
1" = 100'

PERSPECTIVE
FROM THE NORTH

Fourth Place

1949-50
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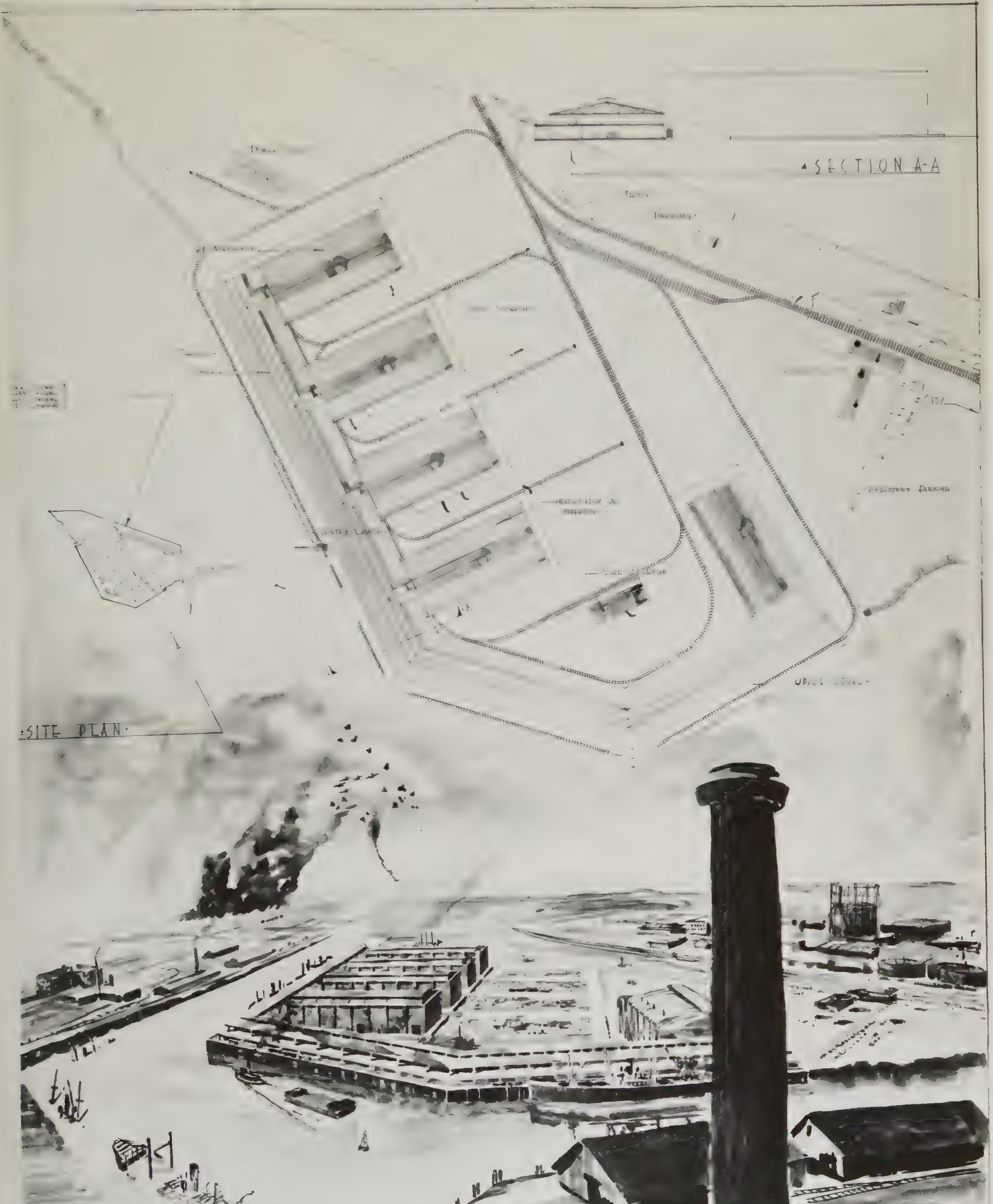
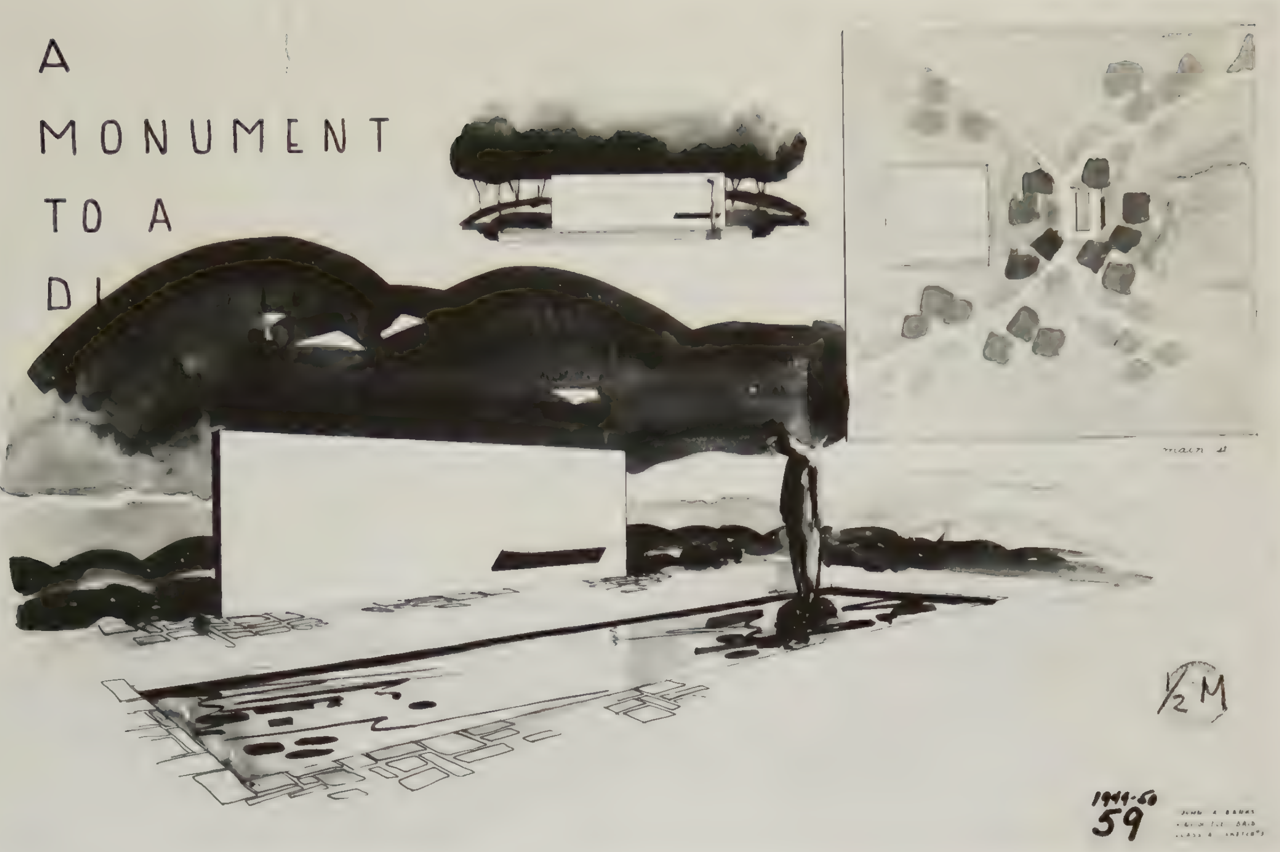
1950 WARREN PRIZE
'A FOREIGN TRADE ZONE'
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
WILLIAM R. EVANS
MARCH 24, 1950



A FOREIGN TRADE ZONE

Fifth Place

1949-50
58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MONUMENT
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1949-50
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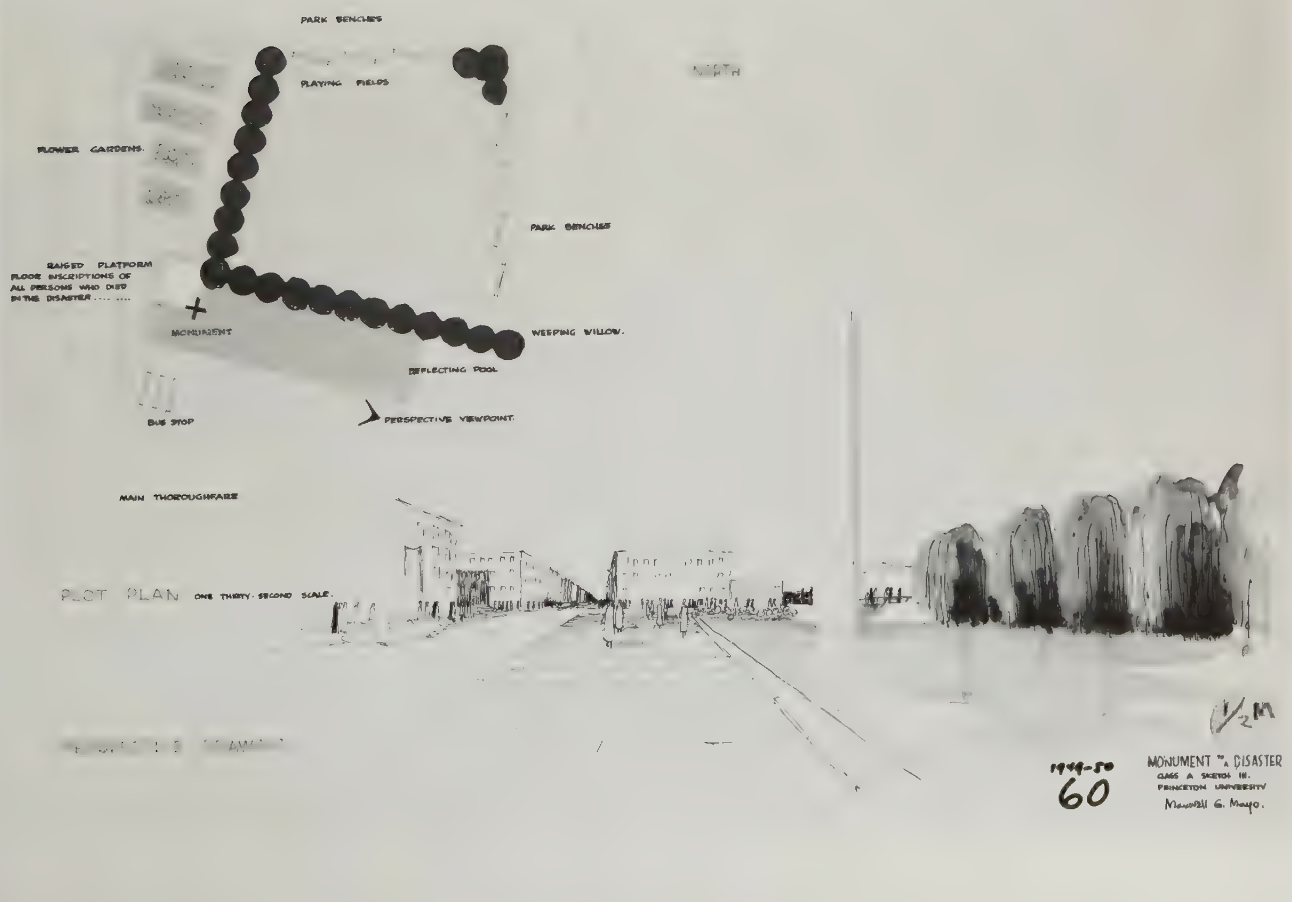
PARK BENCHES
PLAYING FIELDS
NORTH
FLOWER GARDENS.
PARK BENCHES
RAISED PLATFORM
FLOOR INSCRIPTIONS OF
ALL PERSONS WHO DIED
IN THE DISASTER ....
MONUMENT
WEEPING WILLOW.
REFLECTING POOL
BUS STOP
PERSPECTIVE VIEWPOINT.
MAIN THOROUGHFARE
PLOT PLAN ONE THIRTY-SECOND SCALE.
½ M
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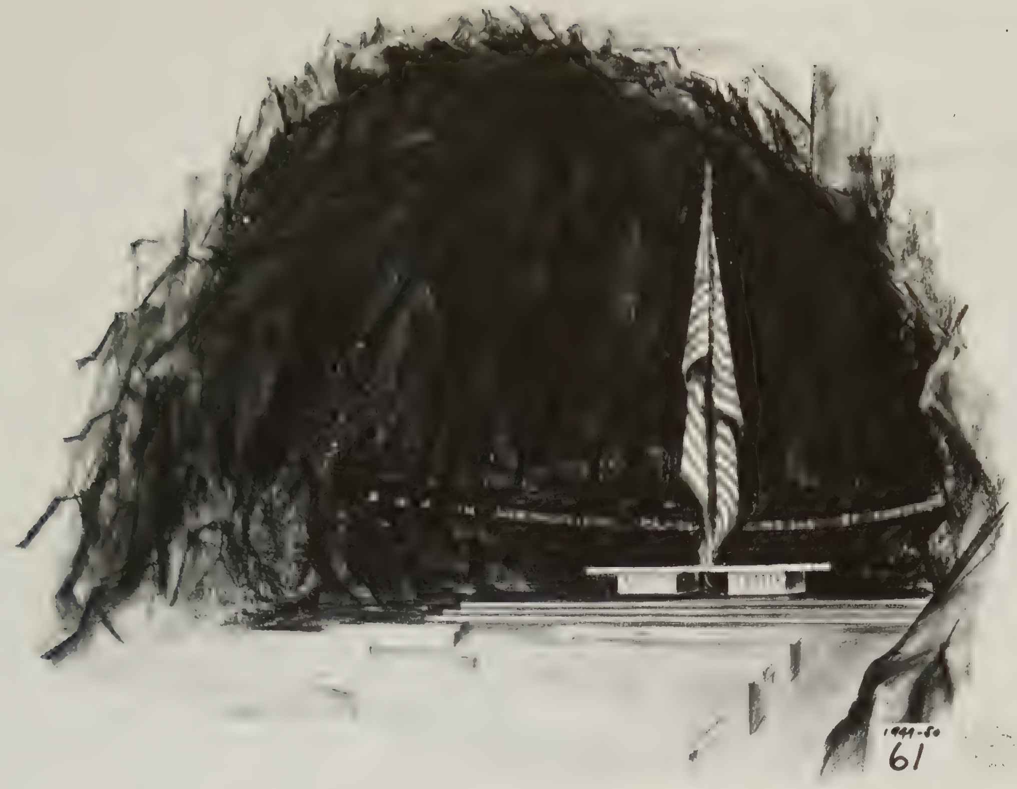
MONUMENT TO A DISASTER
CLASS A SKETCH III.
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
Marshall G. Mayo.



1949-50
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1949-50
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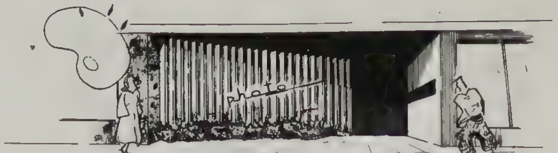
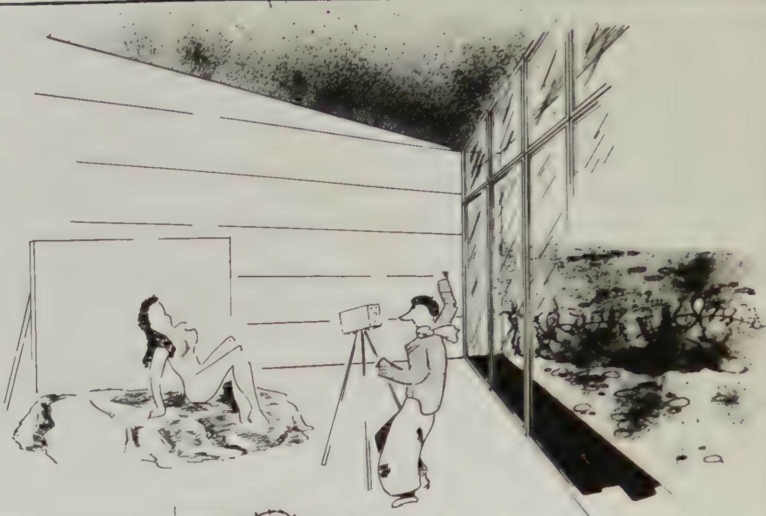
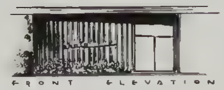


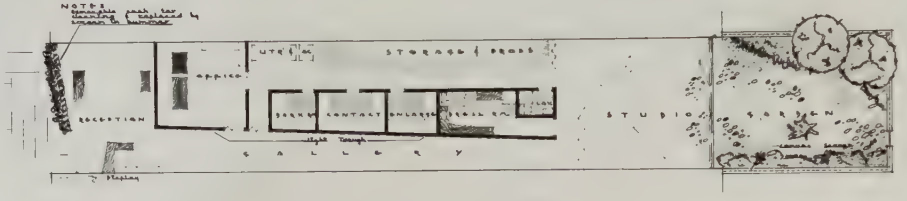
ENTRANCE



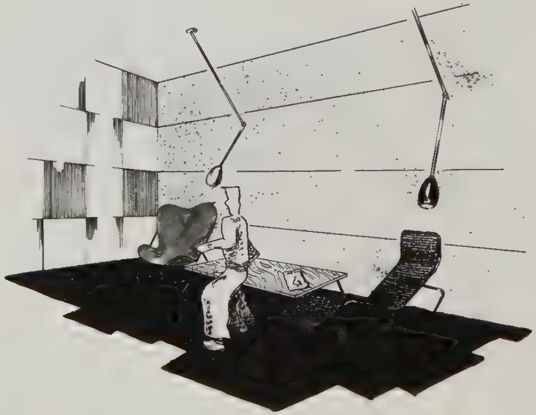
STUDIO & GARDEN



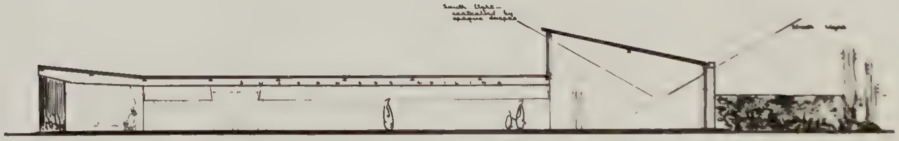
FRONT ELEVATION



PLAN scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



RECEPTION

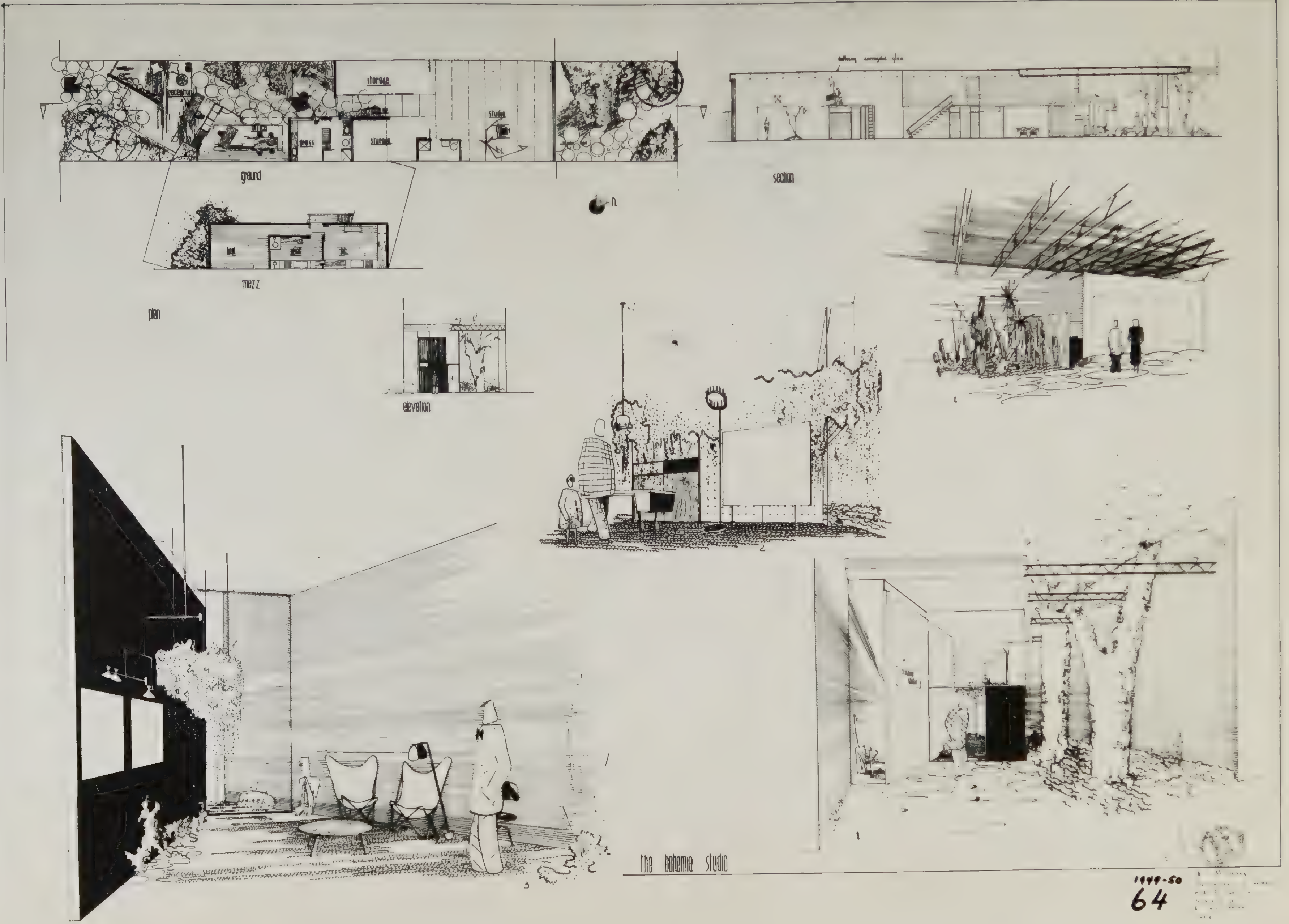


SECTION scale 1/16" = 1'-0"

1st M

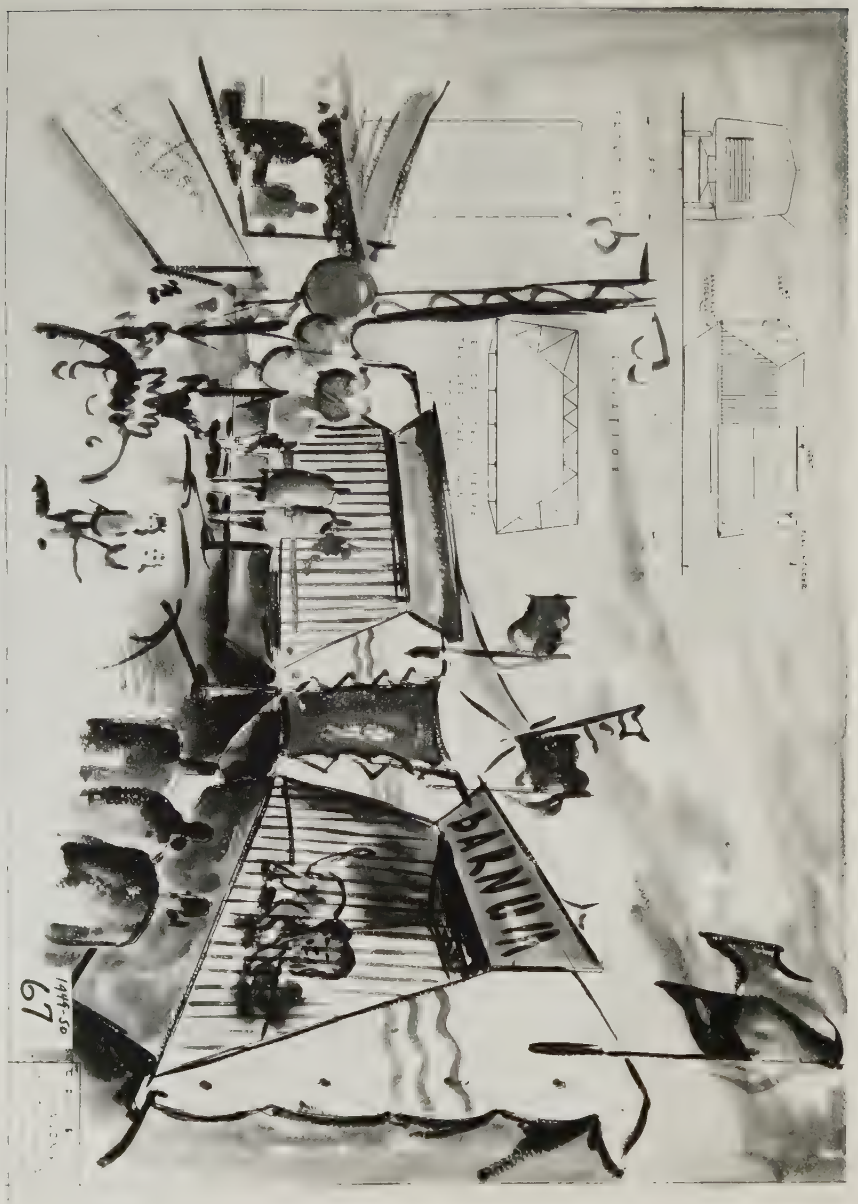
1949-50
63

B.A.I.D. PROB. NO. 1
"PHOTOGRAPHER'S STUDIO"
UNIV. of ILLINOIS
John A. Bayer - SEC A

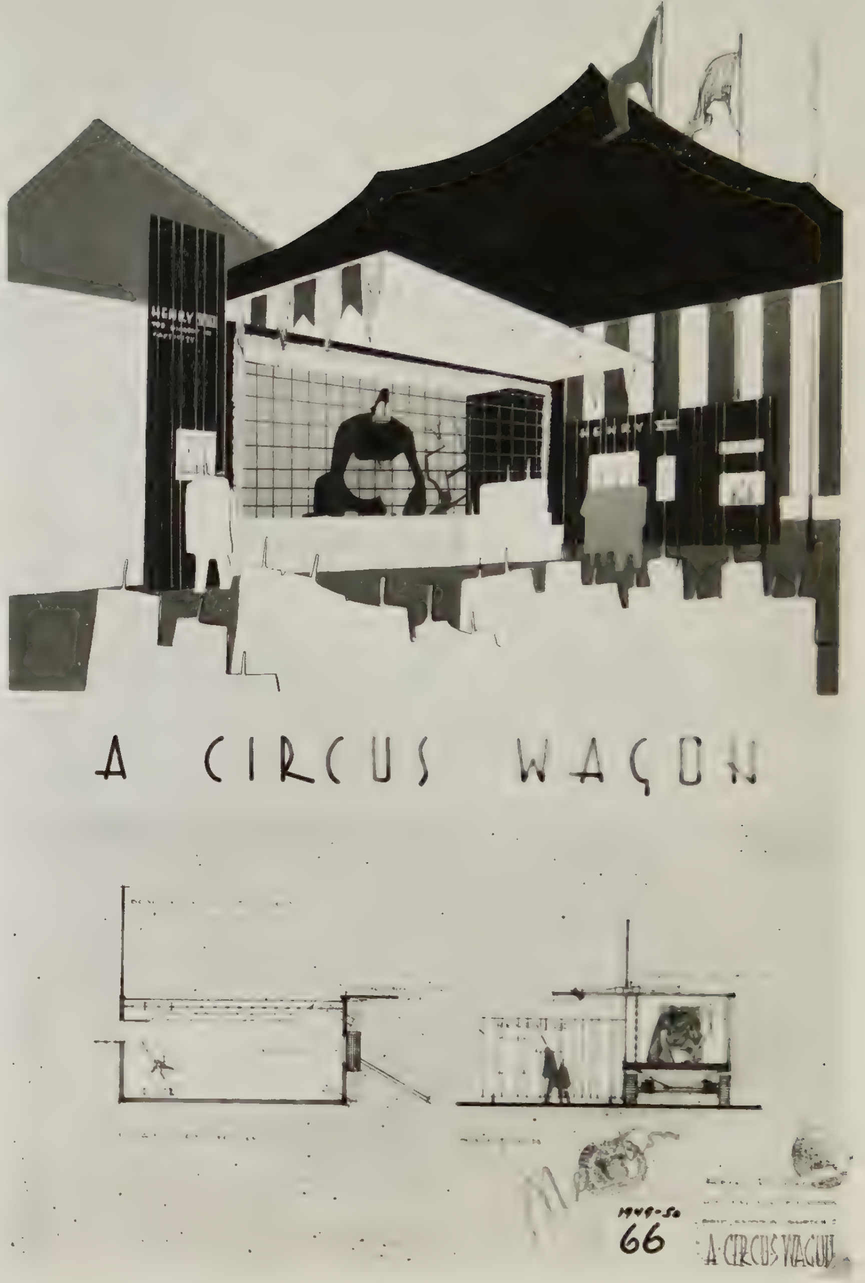


the bohemia studio

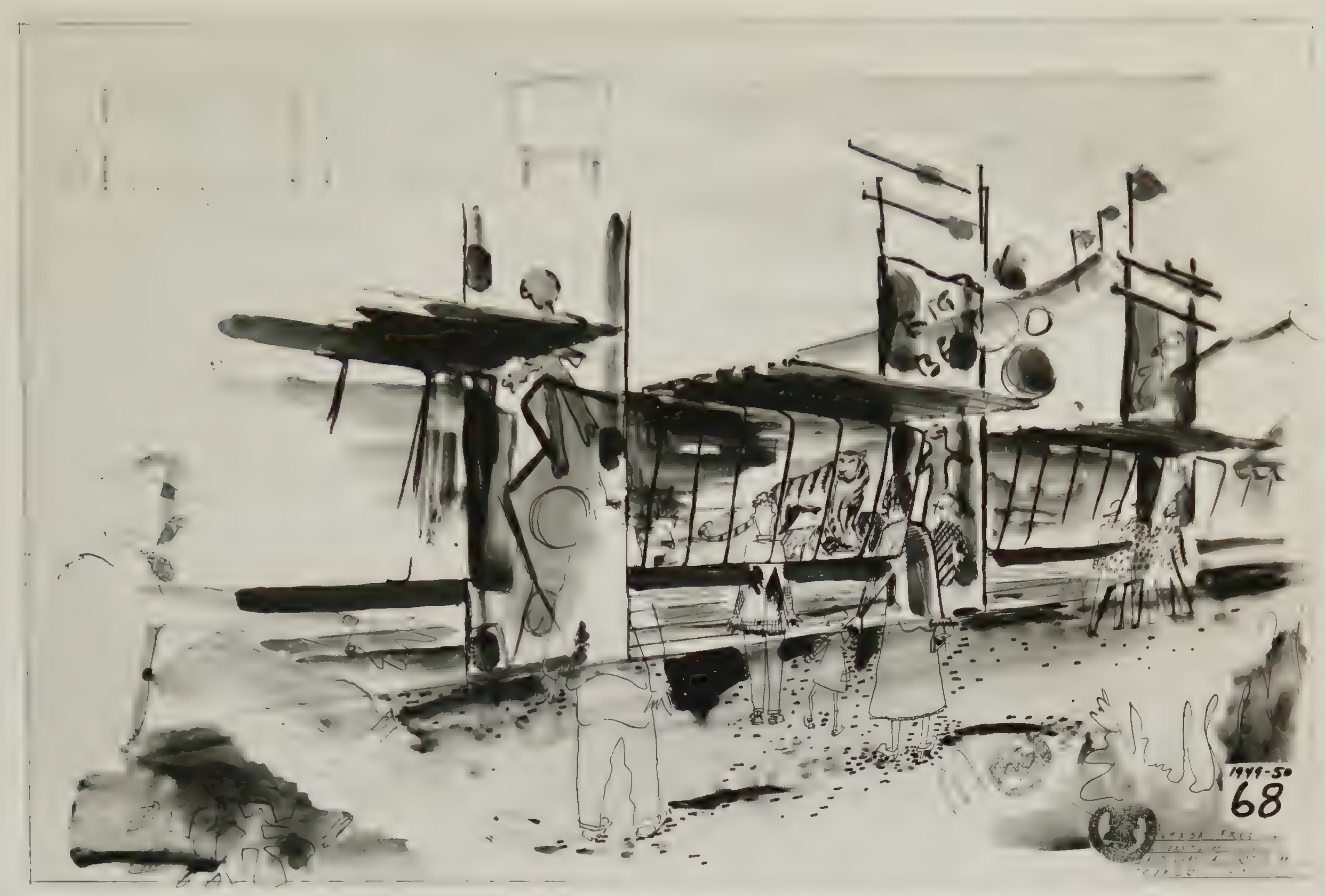
1949-50
64



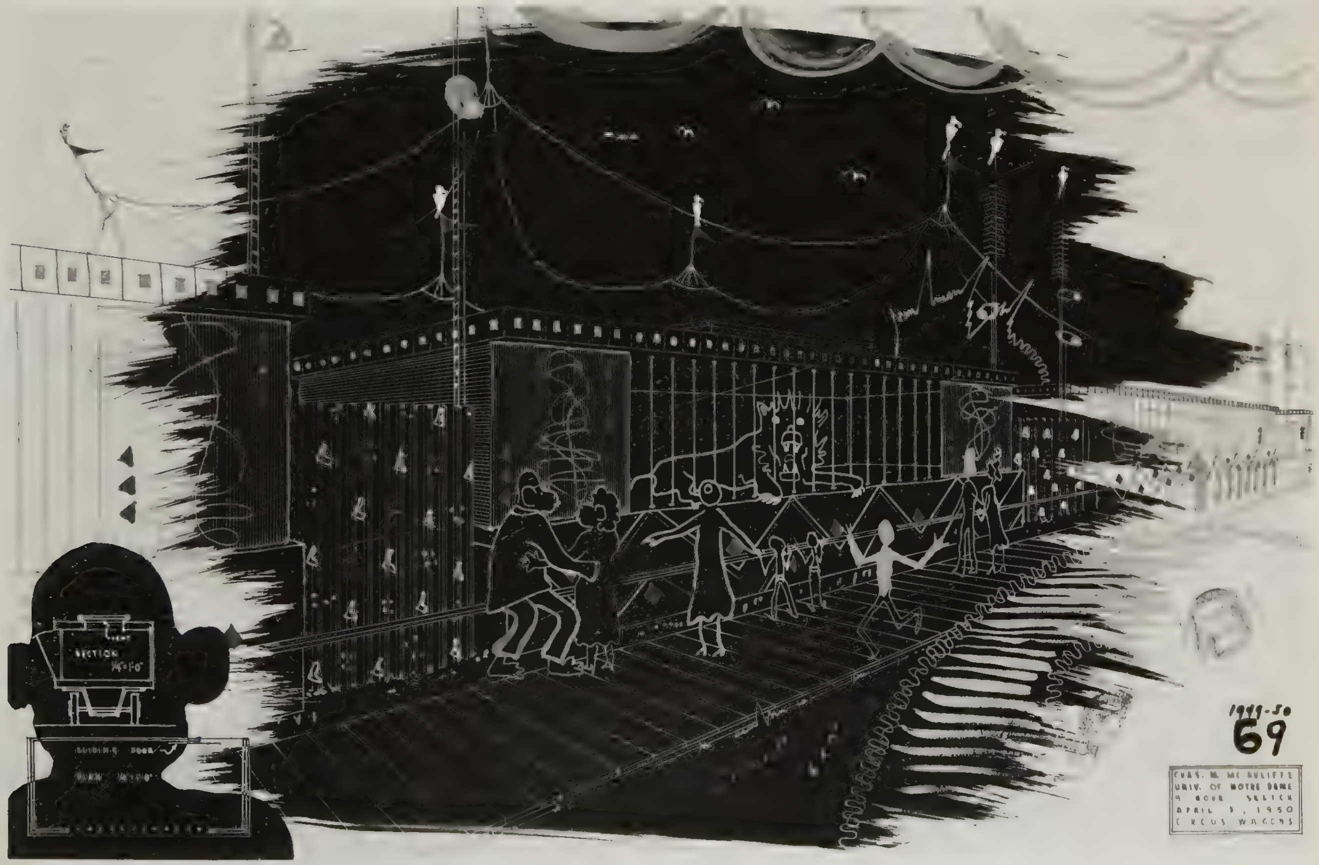
1949-50
67



1949-50
66

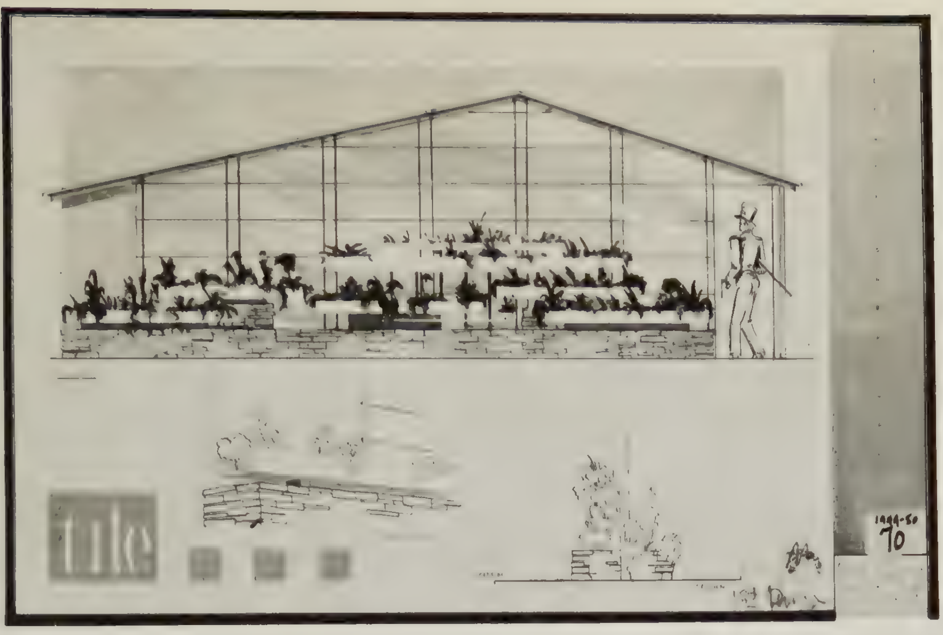


1949-50
68

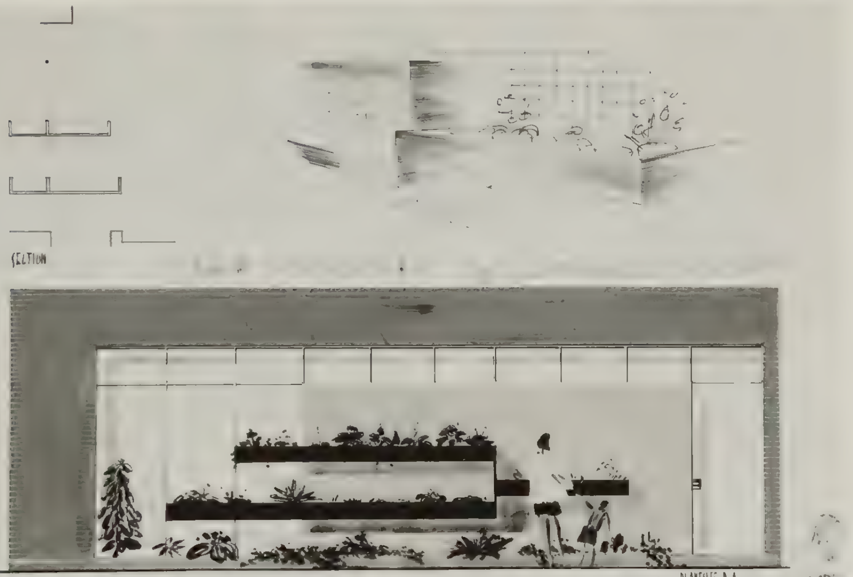


1949-50
69

CHAS. M. MC AULIFFE
UNIV. OF NOTRE DAME
9 HOUR SKETCH
APRIL 3, 1950
CIRCUS WAGONS

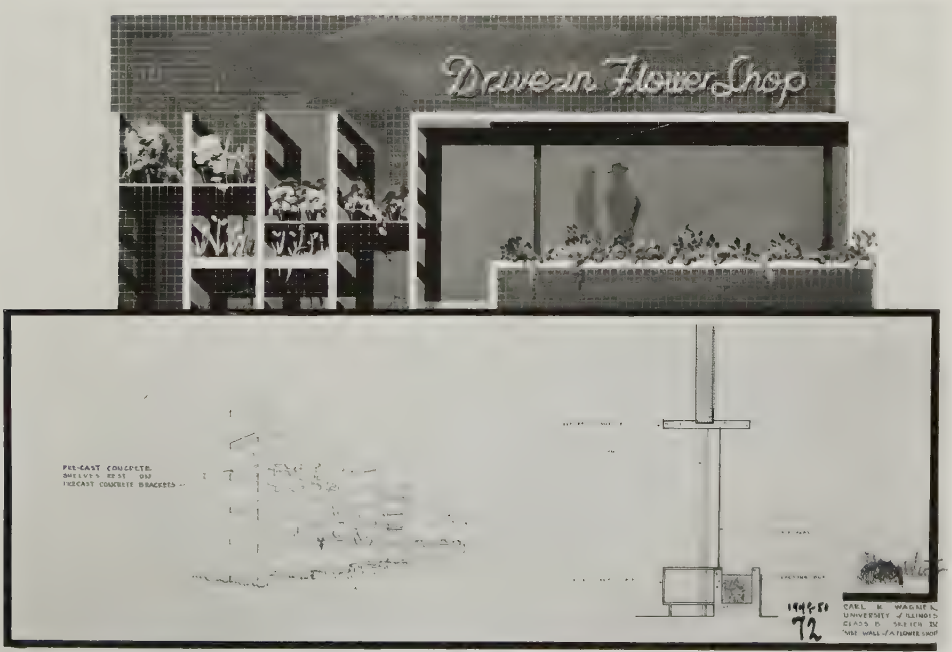


1949-50
70



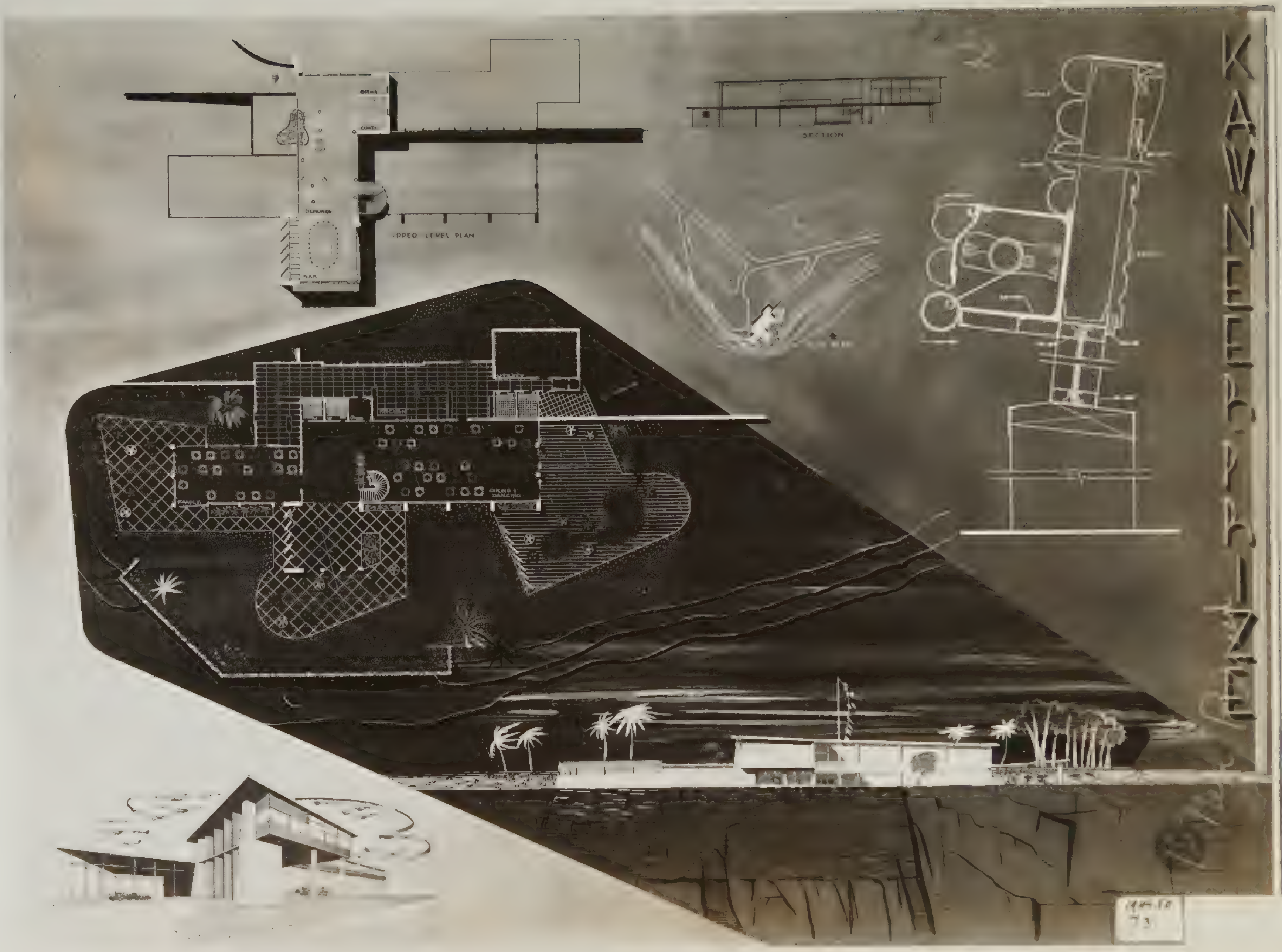
1949-50
71

BLAKESLEE, R. A.
UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS
BAID SKETCH IV - CLASS B
"SIDE WALL of A FLOWER SHOP"



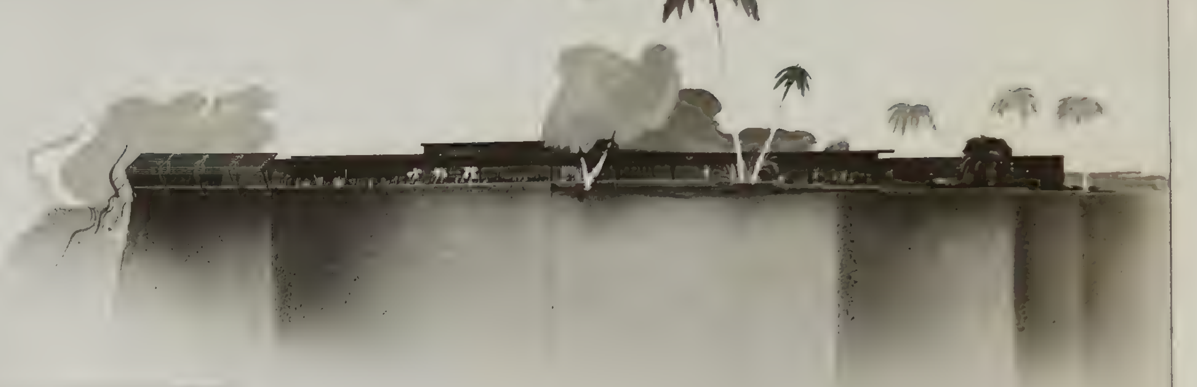
1949-50
72

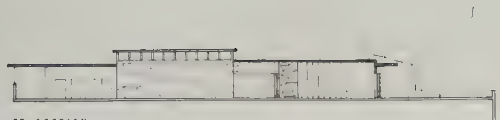
CARL R. WAGNER
UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS
CLASS B SKETCH IV
"SIDE WALL of A FLOWER SHOP"


KAWNEER PRIZE
OFFICE
COATS
LOUNGE
BAR
UPPER LEVEL PLAN
SECTION
DINING & DANCING

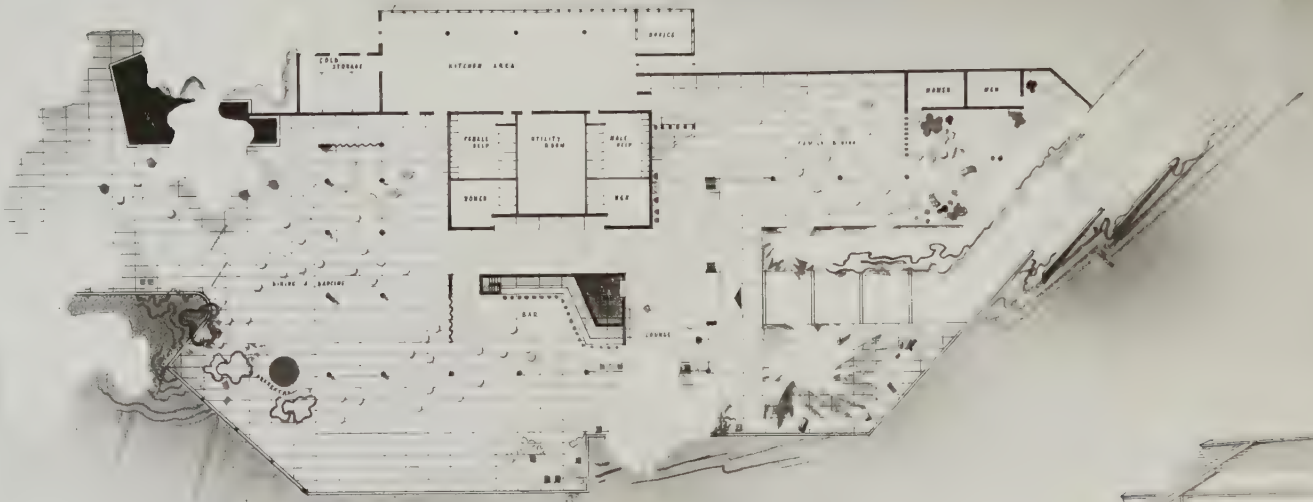
1944-50
73

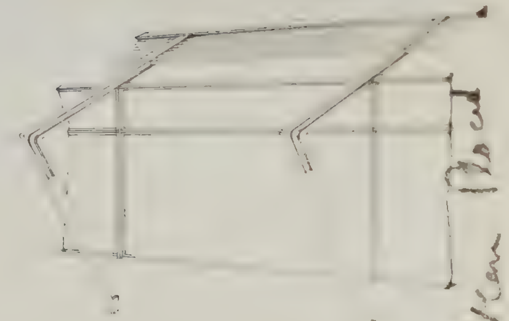
2nd Prize



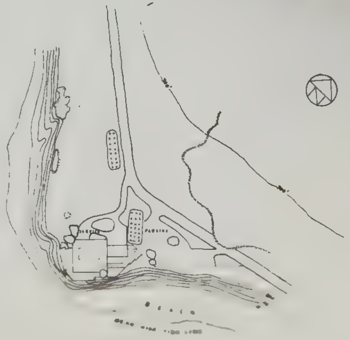


SECTION





DETAIL of WINDBREAK & SUNSHADE

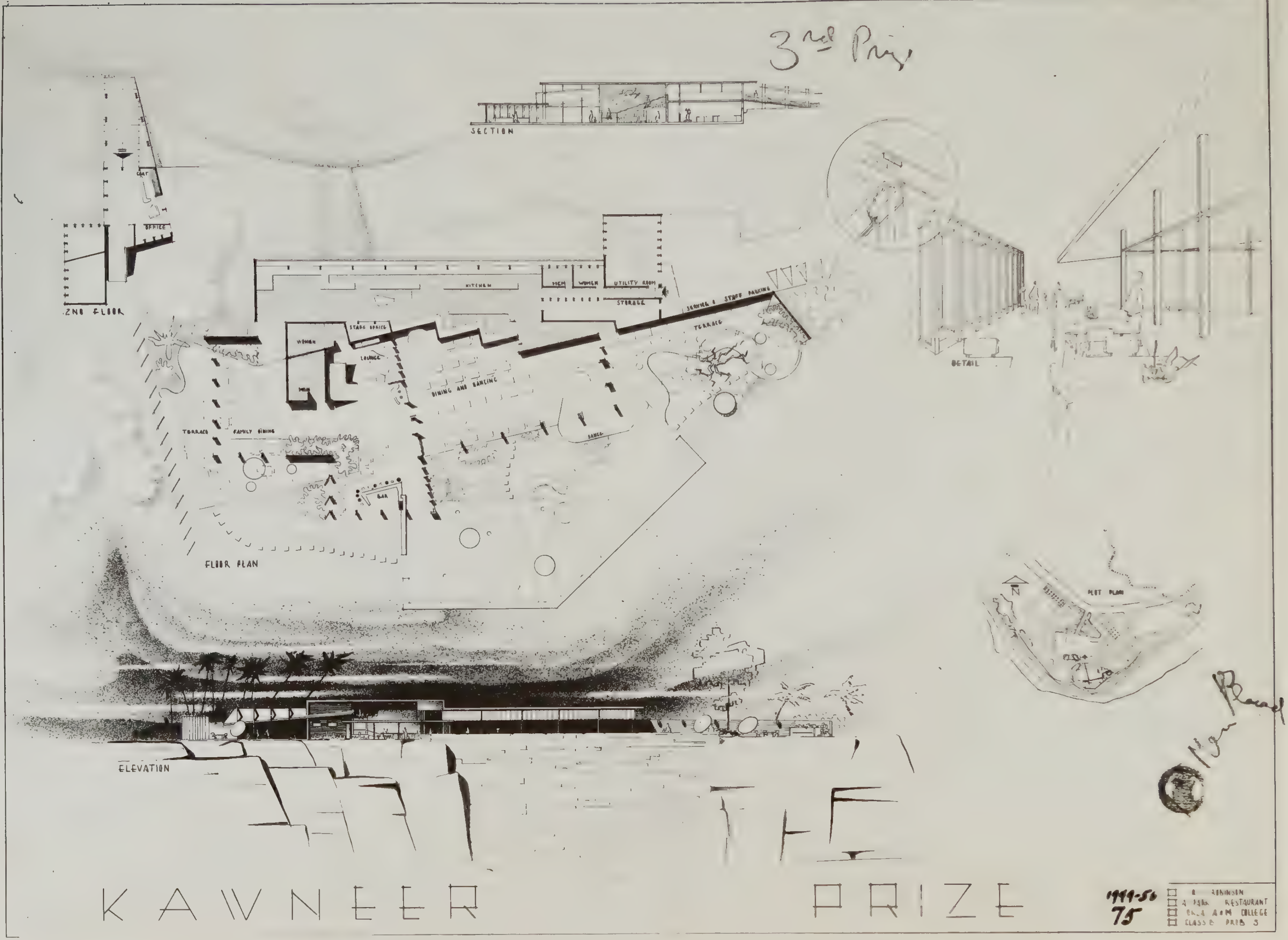


PLOT PLAN

KAWNEER PRIZE

1949-50
74

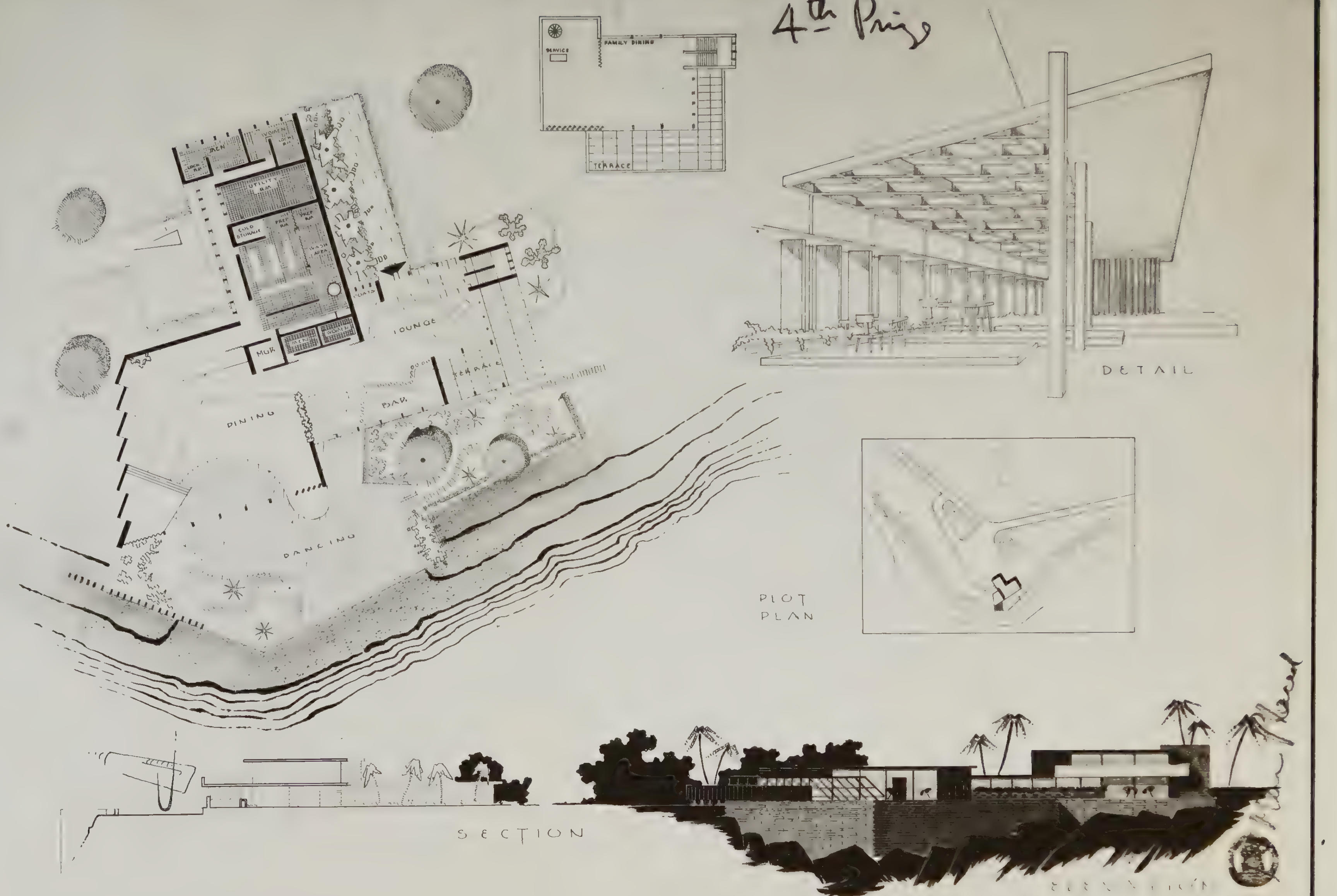
A PARK RESTAURANT
CLASS B - PROB II
OKLA A&M COLLEGE
DALE C DELANO



3rd Priz

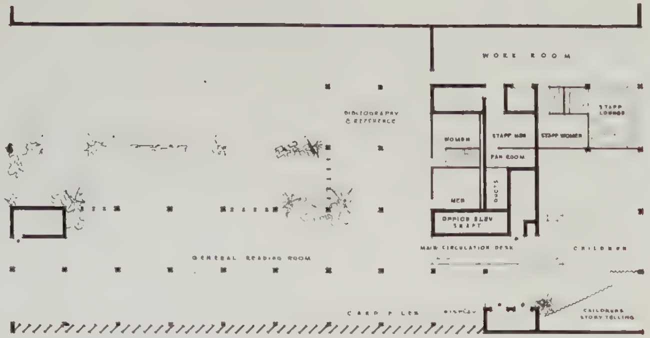
1949-50
75

4th Prize

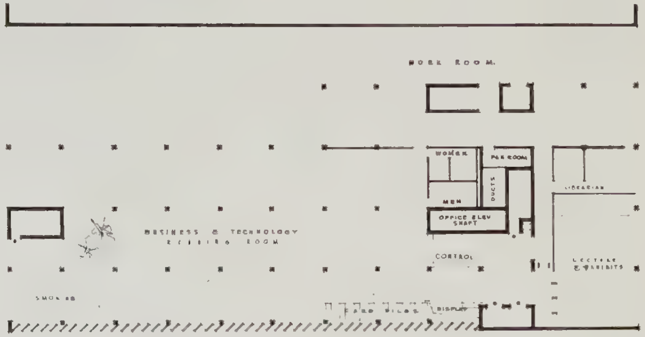


KAWNEER PRIZE

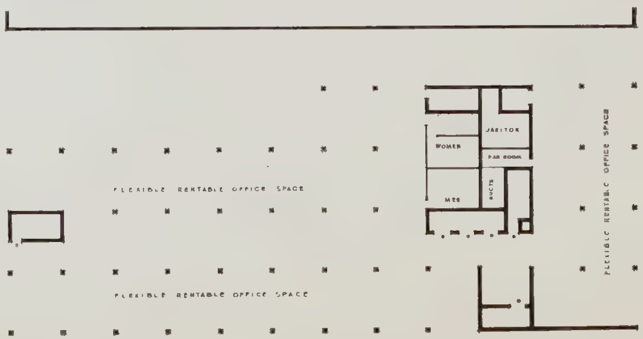
1949-50
76



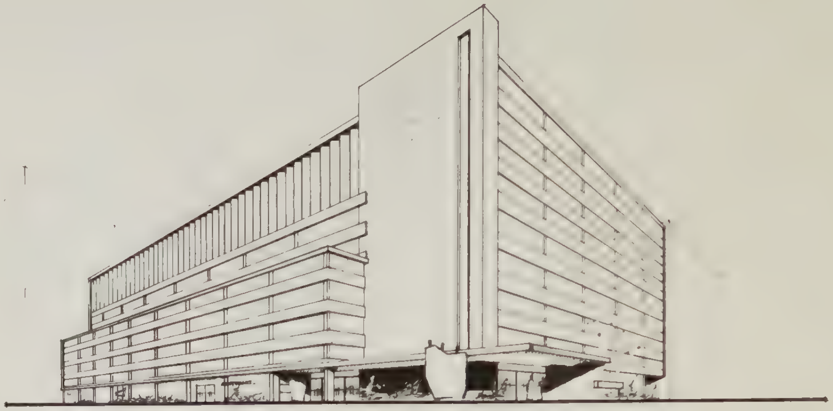
TOP LIBRARY FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"



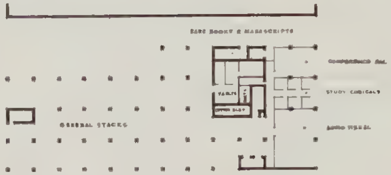
FIRST LIBRARY FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"


JANITOR
WOMEN
FAN ROOM
MEN
DUCTS
FLEXIBLE RENTABLE OFFICE SPACE
FLEXIBLE RENTABLE OFFICE SPACE
FLEXIBLE RENTABLE OFFICE SPACE

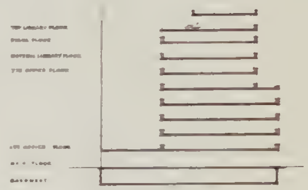
TYPICAL OFFICE FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"



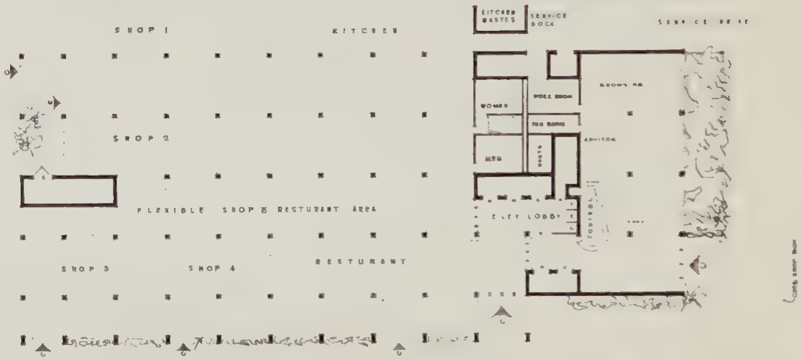
PERSPECTIVE FROM SOUTHWEST



STACK FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/32" = 1'-0"



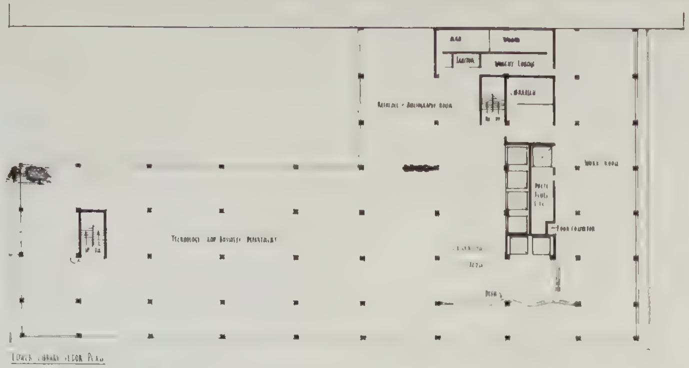
SECTION
SCALE 1/32" = 1'-0"

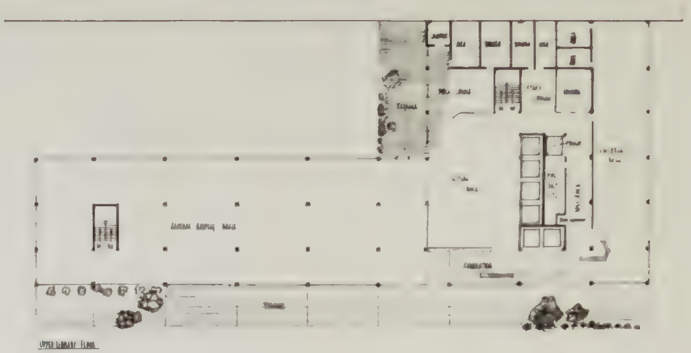


MAIN FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"

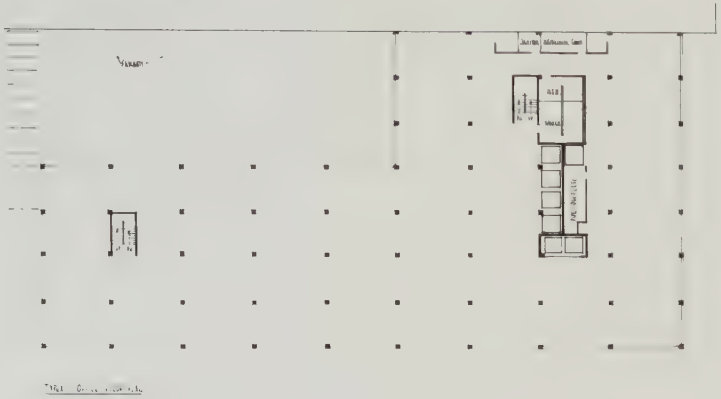
1949-50
77

AN OFFICE & LIBRARY
BUILDING
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
CLASS A PROB. II
CLIFFORD E. FIELDS

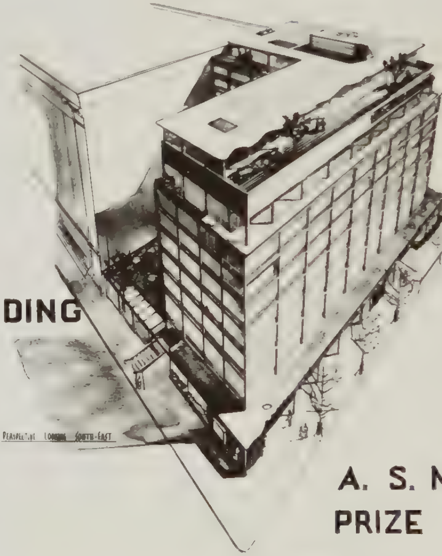




UPPER LIBRARY FLOOR

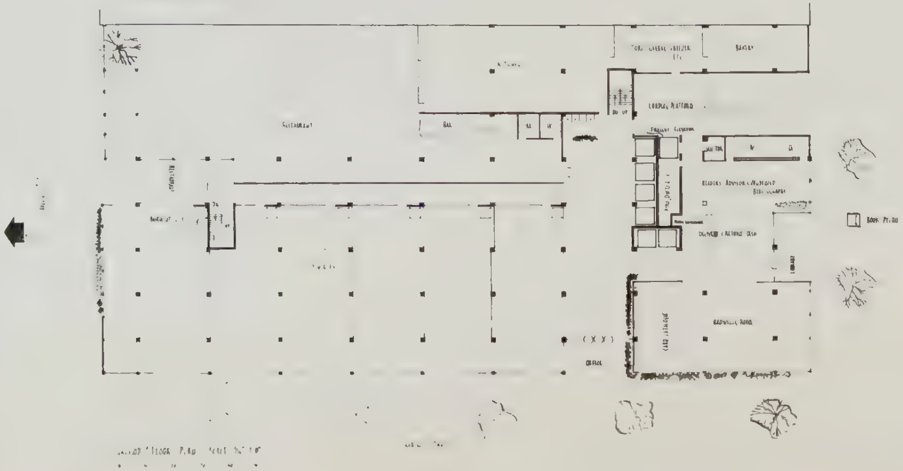


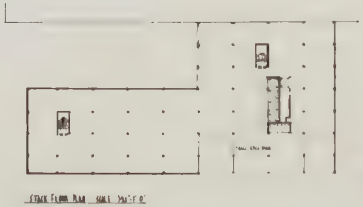
A LIBRARY
AND
OFFICE BUILDING



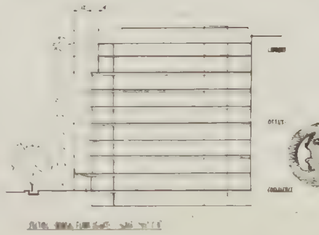
PERSPECTIVE LOOKING SOUTH-EAST

A. S. MACDONALD
PRIZE





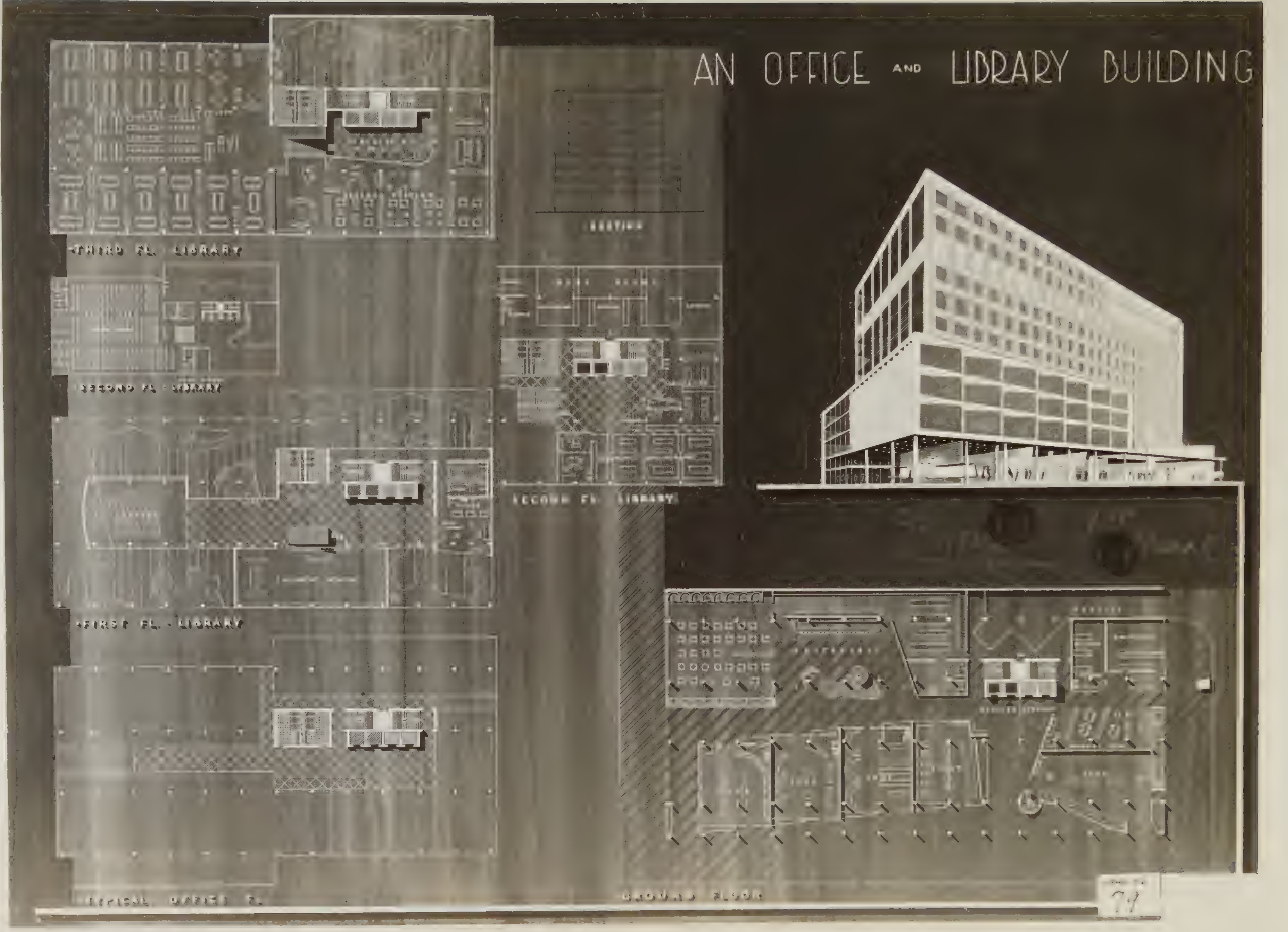
STACK FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/16"=1'-0"

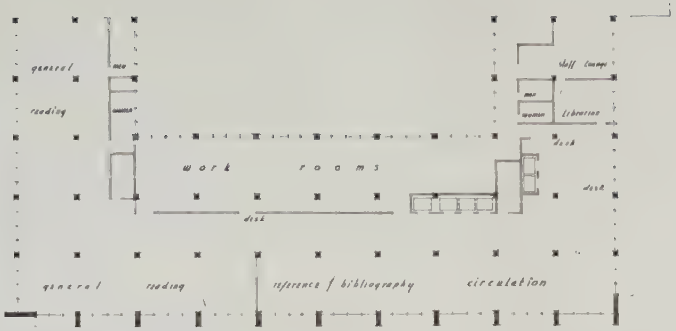


[illegible]-50
78

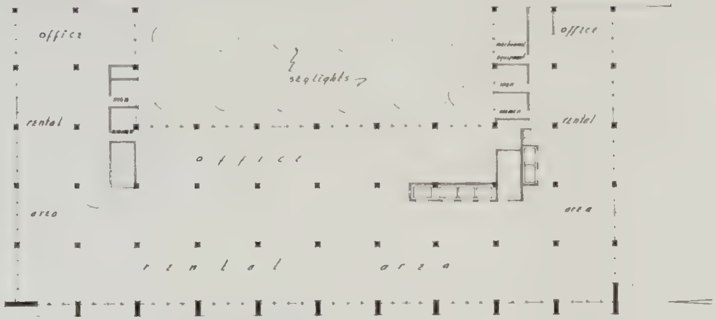
WILLIAM F. GOLDING, JR
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
[illegible] CLASS A PROB
"A LIBRARY AND
OFFICE BUILDING"

AN OFFICE AND LIBRARY BUILDING

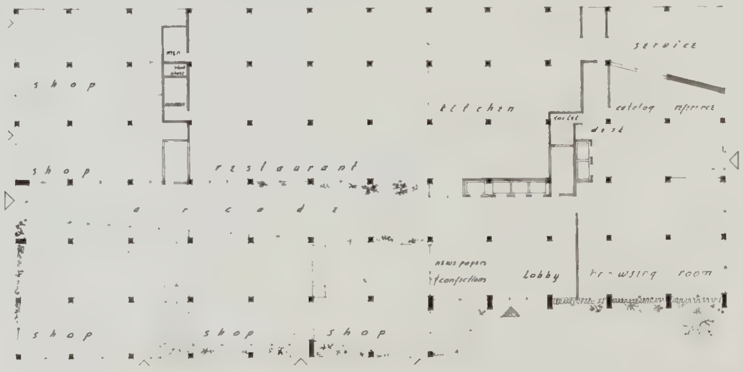




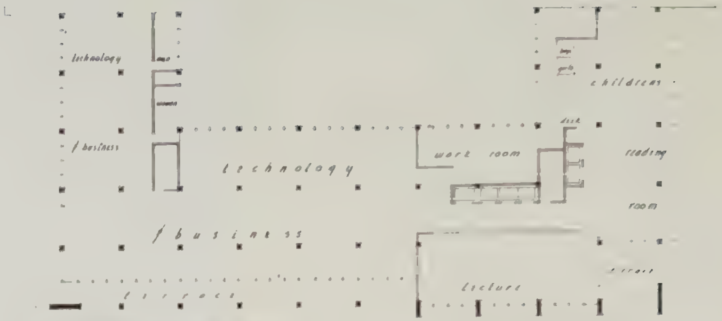
FIRST LIBRARY FLOOR 1/16" - 1'-0"



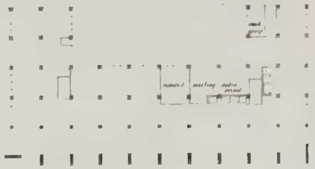
TYPICAL OFFICE FLOOR 1/16" - 1'-0"



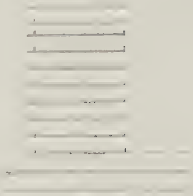
GROUND FLOOR PLAN 1/16" - 1'-0"



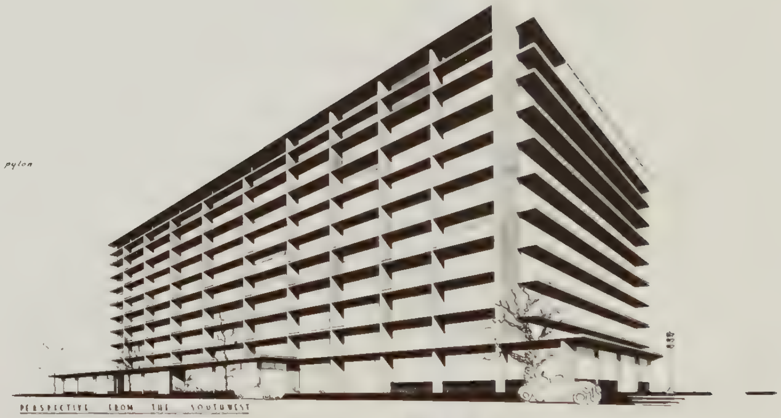
SECOND LIBRARY FLOOR 1/16" - 1'-0"



STACK FLOOR 1/32" - 1'-0"



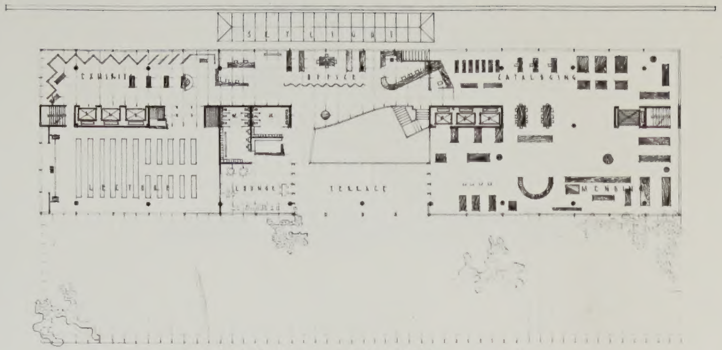
TRANSVERSE SECTION [illegible]



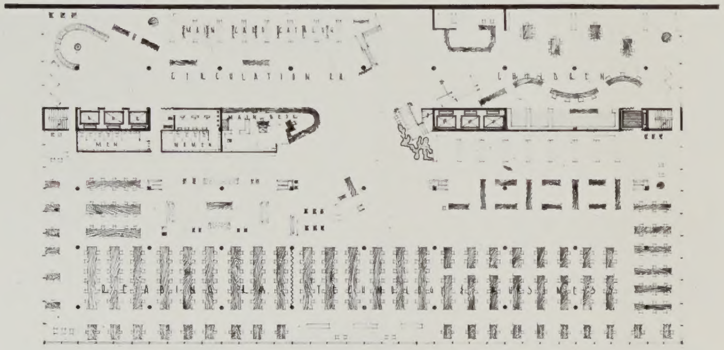
PERSPECTIVE FROM THE SOUTHWEST

1949-50
80

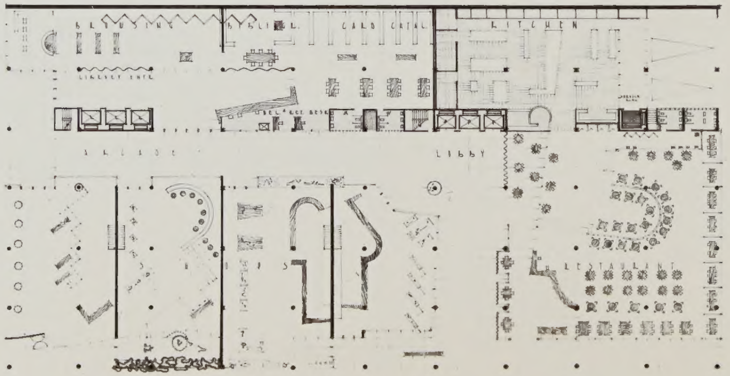
D BENEDICT
UNIV of ILL
BAID CLASS "A" PROB III
A LIBRARY &
OFFICE BLDG



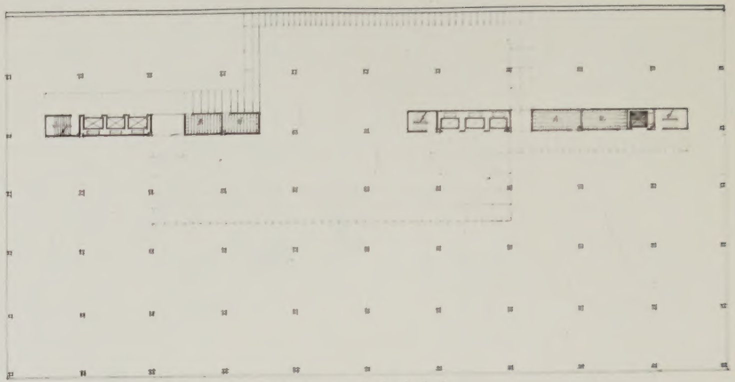
UPPER LIBRARY FLOOR



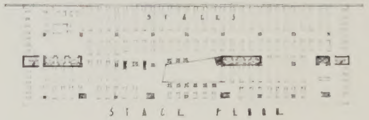
LOWER LIBRARY FLOOR



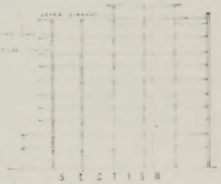
SECOND FLOOR



OFFICE FLOOR



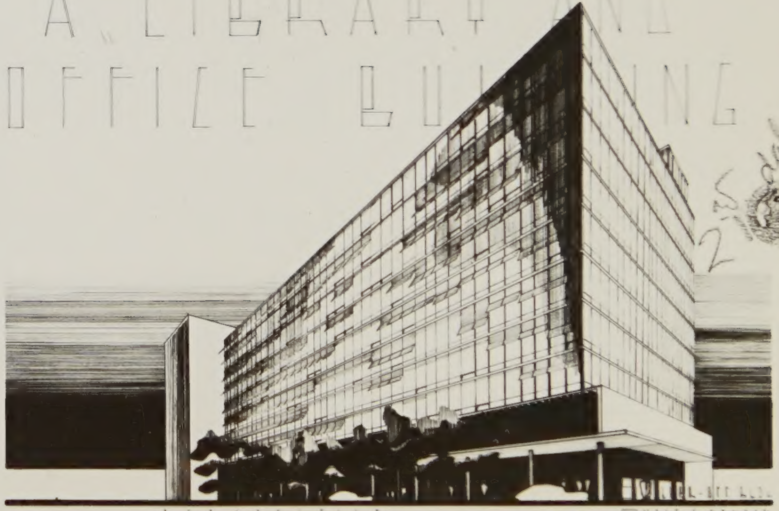
STACK FLOOR



SECTION

A LIBRARY AND OFFICE BUILDING

2nd Medal



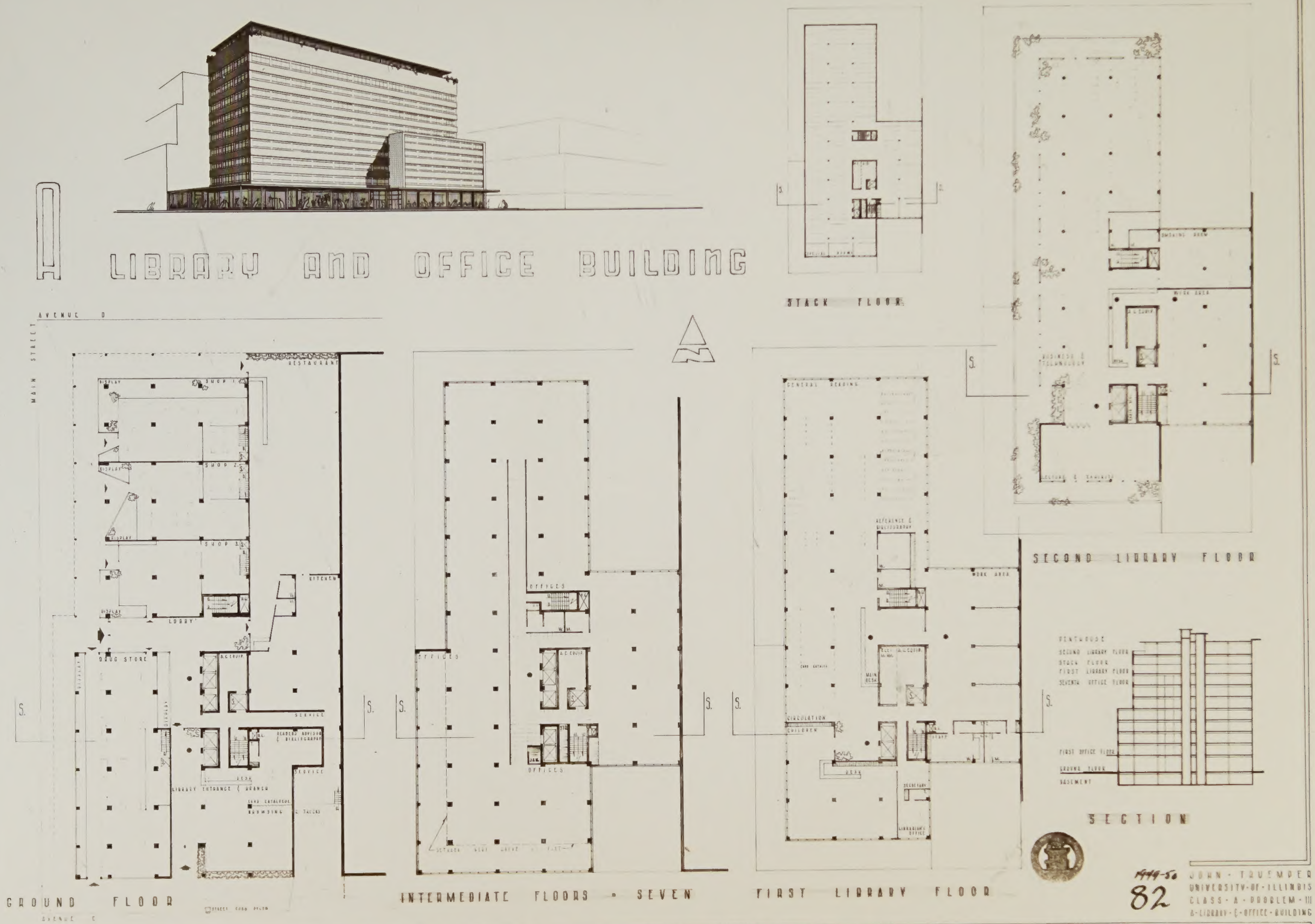
PERSPECTIVE

1949-50

81

☐ WALT J. NEWMAN
☐ CLASS A - PROB 3
☐ [illegible]

A LIBRARY AND OFFICE BUILDING



1949-50
82

JOHN · TRUEMPER
UNIVERSITY · OF · ILLINOIS
CLASS · A · PROBLEM · III
A · LIBRARY · & · OFFICE · BUILDING